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SUPREME COURT'S RULING MAKES DRY STATES BONE DRY

High Tribunal of United States
Declares Interstate Transfer
of Liquors Unlawful Even if
Permitted by Local Statute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—An opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered on Monday, held that the Reed prohibition bone dry amendment absolutely prohibits interstate shipment into dry states of intoxicating liquor intended for personal use for beverage purposes.

The law, as interpreted by the court, nullifies state statutes which permit limited amounts of liquor to be brought in for personal use.

The case was one in which a resident of West Virginia was arrested on charge of buying a quart of liquor in Kentucky and taking it into West Virginia, as permitted by the prohibition law of that State. Lower courts dismissed the indictment, holding that the liquor had not been transported "in interstate commerce," because it was intended for the purchaser's personal use, and not to be sold by him. The Supreme Court held to the contrary.

Justice McReynolds, dissenting, said that the Reed amendment is not an interstate commerce regulatory measure, but a direct intermeddling with the affairs of a state.

Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League, said of the decision:

"The decision of the Supreme Court that it is unlawful to carry liquor for beverage purposes, even in small quantities, and where authorized by state law, is a great victory for law enforcement. It makes clear that all state laws in dry states recognizing the receiving of limited quantities of liquor for beverage purposes are void."

It is understood that the House conference on the revenue bill will accept the Senate amendment to extend the operations of the Reed bone dry act to Washington.

FEDERAL AID ASKED BY SERVICE MEN

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—Resolutions expressed to representatives and senators in Congress asking them to give their substantial support to pending bills giving aid to discharged service men, were adopted on Monday in a meeting of unemployed service men, while a similar resolve was addressed to the City Council asking for consideration of the men's condition. Some relief action is expected by the city government in conjunction with the Manufacturers Association of the Chamber of Commerce. The chairman of one of the local exemption boards placed its headquarters at the service of the men for headquarters and dormitory use.

RIVERS AND HARBORS BILL PASSES HOUSE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House on Monday passed the Rivers and Harbors Bill, carrying appropriations of approximately \$27,000,000. The final vote on the bill's passage was 228 to 91. The bill now goes to the Senate in practically the same shape as when reported to the House, efforts of Republicans to amend and eliminate certain features having, in the main, failed. Of the total, \$2,943,000 is for maintenance, \$15,077,500 for improvements, and \$8,768,844 for new projects.

TWO OFFICERS PAY PENALTY FOR PLOT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—A former secretary of the German Legation in Abyssinia named Holtz, and an Austrian named Carmelich, also of the legation, have been sentenced to detention in a fortress for life by a French court-martial. In 1917 a scheme was organized by which French Somaliland was to have been invaded by native troops led by Holtz and his associates.

END OF EXTREMIST RISING IS EXPECTED

Berlin Messages Indicate Probable
Suppression of Spartacus
Rebellion in a Few Days
—Soldiers Help Ministry

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Monday)—A Berlin message states that if the government is not tempted to negotiate with the insurgents, the end of the extremist rising may be expected within three or four days. What can be done has been shown by the capture of the Vorwärts building, where the number of prisoners taken exceeded 500. These are said to include Rosa Luxemburg, Dr. Liebknecht's son, and an agitator called Lewin.

The arrival is announced of over 3000 troops faithful to the government and consisting mainly of young soldiers from the front, while many officers are reported as marching in the ranks.

Messages state that these are only the advance guard of 20,000 men said to be camping outside Berlin. The Frankfurter Zeitung states that the Spartacus had begun to destroy the telephone lines from Berlin to other parts of Germany and to distribute, by aeroplane, pamphlets announcing a general sabotage of all means of communication, with view to overthrowing the existing government and hindering the convocation of the national assembly.

AMERICAN SHIPPING ORDERS CRITICIZED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Sunday)—The London Chamber of Commerce has made representations to the Cabinet regarding "the disastrous effect" on the interests of British merchants resulting from the difficulties and delays connected with shipments from the United States. The council resolved that representations be made in the proper quarter regarding the new regulations of the United States Government requiring complete manifests of all steamers passing through the Panama Canal. It was urged that such conditions should not be more stringent than those prevailing regarding the Suez Canal. The London Chamber of Commerce further decided to represent to the government that the port of Alexandria, if not under British protection, should be equally free to British ships and British traders as to those of other nations.

RESERVE RANK DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Secretary Daniels says that the grade of commander may be restored as the highest rank to which a naval reserve officer can be promoted, but no decision has been reached. The department is considering the matter as a means of giving suitable recognition to the naval reserve officers who have served in the war.

WASHINGTON STATE FAVORS AMENDMENT

Both Senate and House Adopt
Resolution Approving Prohibition
for the United States—
Action Taken Is Unanimous

With the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment on Monday by the State of Washington, 22 of the states of the Union have gone on record as favoring prohibition for the United States. This means that affirmative action by only 14 more states is needed to insure the amendment being written into the Constitution. Having cast a unanimous vote, Washington is recorded as the third state so far to ratify the amendment without a dissenting voice, the other states that have done so being South Dakota and Idaho. Favorable action also was taken on Monday by the House of Representatives in Arkansas and by the Senate in Indiana and Nebraska.

Washington State Ratifies

Unanimous Action Taken on Amendment
by Senate and House

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires
OLYMPIA, Washington—The Washington State Legislature late on Monday ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment. The Senate acted first. The House quickly followed. The action was unanimous in both branches.

If the Constitution of the United States is to be amended to provide for national prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor, three-fourths of the 48 states comprising the Union must declare in favor of the amendment, each by a majority vote in its Legislature. The record of the states on this question now stands as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 22.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number that have yet to vote, 26.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 14.

States that have ratified, in order of ratification, with date:

MISSISSIPPI—Jan. 9, 1918.
VIRGINIA—Jan. 10, 1918.
KENTUCKY—Jan. 14, 1918.
SOUTH CAROLINA—Jan. 23, 1918.
NORTH DAKOTA—Jan. 25, 1918.
MONTANA—Feb. 13, 1918.
MONTANA—Feb. 19, 1918.
TEXAS—March 4, 1918.
DELAWARE—March 18, 1918.
SOUTH DAKOTA—March 20, 1918.
MASSACHUSETTS—April 2, 1918.
ARIZONA—May 24, 1918.
GEORGIA—June 26, 1918.
LOUISIANA—Aug. 8, 1918.
FLORIDA—Nov. 27, 1918.
MICHIGAN—Jan. 2, 1919.
OHIO—Jan. 7, 1919.
OKLAHOMA—Jan. 7, 1919.
IDAHO—Jan. 8, 1919.
MAINE—Jan. 8, 1919.
WEST VIRGINIA—Jan. 9, 1919.
WASHINGTON—Jan. 13, 1919.

Arkansas House Ratifies

Action Is Taken Within Two Hours
After Convening of Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LITTLE ROCK, Arkansas—The Arkansas House of Representatives ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment within two hours after convening for its forty-second session on Monday by a vote of 92 to 2. The State Senate is expected to ratify by an overwhelming majority today. The Governor in his message to the Legislature urged the ratification and is certain to approve the resolution as soon as it comes to him.

Indiana Senate Ratifies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The Indiana Senate on Monday afternoon ratified the Federal Prohibition Amendment by a vote of 41 to 6.

Nebraska Senate Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
LINCOLN, Nebraska—The State Senate on Monday, in committee of the whole, recommended for passage, without a dissenting vote, the joint resolution ratifying the National Prohibition Amendment. A similar joint resolution was introduced in the House of Representatives.

Iowa Governor to Urge Ratification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
DES MOINES, Iowa—The Iowa Legislature convened on Monday, but no bills were introduced. The Governor is to read his annual message today, and it will contain notice of the Federal Prohibition Amendment submitted by the United States Congress. He will present the matter to the Legislature in a special message after recommending its passage in the regular order of business. It is understood that it will have its first and second readings on Wednesday and be reported back to the Legislature, to be urged by C. W. Whittemore for passage on Thursday. Its speedy passage is predicted by practically every one.

FRENCH APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—The French Navy League has written to President Wilson pointing out the present painful position of the French merchant fleet. France is incapable of even assuring her own maritime transport, and the league asks for the allocation of 930,000 tons of captured enemy shipping, the handing over of German coal to the French metal industries, the possibility of purchase immediately in Great Britain and the United States, 2,000,000 tons of shipping, and finally, that the American shipyards be opened for construction for France of 2,000,000 tons of large steamers.

COUNT PLUNKETT ON POLICY OF SINN FEIN

Irish Republican Leader Declares
Proposed Republic Would
Repudiate War Debts—Sinn
Fein Changes Its Name

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Count Plunkett, the Sinn Fein leader who has just been released from imprisonment in England and is the first of the Sinn Fein leaders, now under arrest, to be set at liberty, has received The Christian Science Monitor representative, with whom he gladly discussed the Irish republican movement.

"The Irish representatives who were recently elected on the parliamentary franchise," he began, "are really representatives of the Irish people, for, although they used the machinery of the new government, they had the approval of a much wider electorate, and the Sinn Fein movement stands for manhood and womanhood suffrage. Every man and every woman has the right to vote, and the organization is managed on that basis."

"The work for the elections was carried on under great difficulties, as those who actually laid the foundation of the Sinn Fein movement are under arrest, 100 of the party leaders and organizers having been deported, while about another 100 of their sympathizers are in Irish or English prisons."

"Since these arrests were made, the English Government's policy seems to have changed, for no more arrests are being made. A strict watch is kept, however, on those Sinn Feiners still at liberty, and the police are very active in carrying out their instructions."

"These repressive measures are intended to irritate the people, but, instead of demoralizing, they tend to stimulate activity. New methods of repression are met by organized defiance. The perfect discipline of the Sinn Fein organization is founded on the watchword of 'Faith and Fatherland.' Their church and their religion are dear to the Irish people, and Sinn Fein is to them as their religion."

"The first thing that is taught in the organization is that if his leaders tell a man not to hit back if he is struck, he must obey, and he thus learns to give up his own inclination for the good of the cause. The few men who are really soldiers have marched on without a word while they have been abused and stoned."

"The executive committee of the Irish Republic," Count Plunkett continued, "has been in communication with the United States and other governments, but what it specially aims at is to get into communication with the people of different countries by representation at their labor congresses and also by propaganda. The censorship stops propaganda through the press and directly interferes with wireless communications."

"We have sympathy with all nationalities which are struggling for freedom and have much fellow-feeling with Russian aspirations," the Count added, and when asked if Sinn Fein was in sympathy with Bolshevism, he remarked that the term was used to cover many different methods, but he did not know anything against the Bolshevism of Trotsky and Lenin which would tell him against them. "We cannot tell what is going on in Russia," he said, "but we believe"

SPANISH COMMITTEE ON PROPOSED LEAGUE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MADRID, Spain (Monday)—The Gazette Officielle publishes the names of a special committee which is to consider what the Spanish attitude shall be toward the proposed League of Nations. The committee represents all the governmental parties, with special attention to the departments of jurisprudence, economics and national defense.

BY AIR TO AUSTRALIA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
MELBOURNE, Vic. (Monday)—Preparations are being made for an airplane flight from Australia to London, with stops at the Dutch East Indies and Baghdad. A company, the Aero Services, Limited, has been organized for that purpose and already registered.

FOOD, NOT WAR, TO CHECK BOLSHEVISM

President Wilson, in Message to
Congress, Says Its Spread in
Europe Cannot Be Stopped by
Force—\$100,000,000 Voted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After a few hours' debate, the House of Representatives on Monday, by a vote of 242 to 73, passed the \$100,000,000 appropriation bill for the relief of inhabitants in the stricken territories of Europe. The urgent messages from President Wilson and from Henry White of the United States peace delegation, carried the day and convinced a House reluctant to dispose lightly of public funds that the situation confronting the Peace Conference and the allied governments is critical in the extreme, and that immediate food relief is the strongest weapon against the spread of Bolshevism.

Most of the opposition to this big appropriation came from the Republicans. In itself, the opposition was based on the lack of information as to the way in which these funds were to be disposed of, and also as to whether or not the Allies and the United States had formulated a definite policy for the feeding of hungry peoples in liberated territory. The bill now goes to the Senate, where Senator Martin, of the Appropriations Committee, will move for its immediate consideration. Chairman Sherley of the House Appropriations Committee found considerable difficulty in getting the lower House to consider the measure, and some opposition in the Senate is regarded as inevitable. Had it not been for the second urgent request from the President, the bill would hardly have passed the gantlet of the committee for immediate consideration.

The President's cable message, dated Paris, Jan. 11, called for immediate action and urged on Congress the critical situation in Europe and the handicap which this danger places upon the Peace Conference. It was addressed to Senator Martin and Chairman Sherley. The communications from the President and from Henry White were made public after hurried conferences between Senators Martin and Lodge and Chairman Sherley. The President's cable message is as follows:

"I cannot too earnestly or solemnly urge upon the Congress the appropriation for which Mr. Hoover has asked for the administration of food relief. Food relief is now the key to the whole European situation and to the solution of peace. Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward, is poisoning Germany. It cannot be stopped by force, but it can be stopped by food, and all the leaders with whom I am in conference agree that concerted action in this matter is of immediate and vital importance."

"The money will not be spent for food for Germany itself, because Germany can buy its food, but it will be spent for financing the movement of food to our real friends in Poland and to the people of the liberated units of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and to our associates in the Balkans. I beg that you will present this matter with all possible urgency and force to the Congress."

"I do not see how we can find definite powers with whom to conclude peace unless this means of stemming the tide of anarchy be employed."

"WOODROW WILSON."

Equally insistent was the cable message of Jan. 8, from Henry White to Senator Lodge, Republican leader. "Startling," is the term applied by him to the "westward advance of Bolshevism," which "thrives only on starvation and disorder." Mr. White's cable message to Senator Lodge in part is as follows:

"I should no longer delay laying before you conditions which have been gradually forcing themselves upon our delegation and which now dominate the entire European situation above all else, viz., startling westward advance of Bolshevism. It now completely controls Russia and Poland, and is spreading through Germany. Only effective barrier now apparently against it is food relief, as Bolshevism thrives only on starvation and disorder. I consider it, therefore, of the utmost importance that the President's request for \$100,000,000 appropriation for relief be granted at once. Impossible to inaugurate Peace Conference under proper auspices without previous adequate provision to cope with the situation."

Herbert C. Hoover will supervise the distribution of food. Whatever goes to Germany will be paid for in cash. Mr. White explained, and the \$100,000,000 appropriated will all be spent in this country. A commission, consisting of two representatives each from Great Britain, France and Italy, has already been appointed, and under the direction of Mr. Hoover it has taken charge of the situation.

SIR F. LUGARD RESIGNS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—The Colonial Office announces that Sir Frederick Lugard proposes to vacate the appointment of Governor-General of Nigeria at the termination of his present leave of absence. Sir Frederick Lugard has been "Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Southern and Northern Nigeria" since early in 1912.

LEADERS OF LABOR DISCUSS CONGRESS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Mr. Arthur Henderson left London for Paris today to discuss with Messrs. Vandervelde, Huysmans and Albert Thomas arrangements for the proposed international labor and Socialist conference.

DELEGATES DISCUSS ARMISTICE TERMS

Marshal Foch Informs Peace
Conference of Germany's Failure
to Deliver Matériel—
Renewal Question Is Decided

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
LONDON, England (Monday)—Though the French language will be the official language at the Peace Conference, the Central News special correspondent in Paris states that at the first meeting on Sunday afternoon of the preliminary Peace Conference at the Quai d'Orsay, the discussions were conducted in English. Both M. Clemenceau and Baron Sonnino spoke in English, the duties of interpreter being discharged by Lieutenant Mantoux. The tone of the meeting was cordial, though animated. President Wilson several times interjected remarks and commenting on some of the statements made.

Mr. Lloyd George and Baron Sonnino were prominent in the discussions, and Marshal Foch made a statement with regard to the number of repatriated French prisoners of war. There were still 28,000 prisoners due from Germany, he said, and the number who had returned to their homes was 458,455.

With regard to the carrying out of the other armistice conditions Marshal Foch said that Germany had only delivered 1967 locomotives out of the 5000 stipulated for, 81,650 wagons out of 150,000 and 422 lorries out of 5000. The airplanes handed over by the Germans numbered 1700 but they still had to deliver several hundred heavy guns and 300 mine throwers.

It was made very evident at the conference that Germany is unwilling to execute certain of the armistice clauses, with the result that prolongation of the armistice will be accorded on new conditions. The Polish question particularly, the reinforcement of the army of the Warsaw Government by the dispatch of the Polish troops at present in France and the United States, formed one of the subjects of discussion, while another was the revictualing of Germany, which is to be carried out on condition she accepts the new conditions of the armistice.

Various financial matters were gone into toward the close of the afternoon and the conference then broke up for the day. This morning the military experts of the allied governments were to meet under the presidency of Marshal Foch. Signor Orlando left Paris last evening for Rome, whence he is expected to return on Thursday or Friday. The resignation of Signor Nitti, Minister of the Treasury, is probably the cause of Signor Orlando's departure.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The official statement issued at the close of the meeting of the Peace Conference on Sunday follows:

"There was a first meeting of the Supreme War Council which discussed the questions necessary to be settled in connection with the extension of the armistice, which expires on Jan. 17. These discussions absorbed considerably more than half the time of the meeting. After the Supreme War Council had closed its session, a smaller group representing France, the United States, Great Britain and Italy discussed the method of procedure of the council by which preliminary matters must be carried on."

Marshal Foch Leaves for Trèves

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—In course of the sitting of the Interallied Supreme War Council on Sunday, the French ministers, MM. Loucheur, Klotz, Leygues, and Clemenceau spoke on the subject of the prolongation of the armistice. In the evening, Marshal Foch left the Quai d'Orsay to go to Trèves, where he will meet the German delegates.

Supply Committee's Decisions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—The following communiqué was issued today by the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief:

"At their second meeting on Jan. 12, the Supreme Council of Supply and Relief continued their discussion as to finance. An estimate of the credits required in the first instance for the countries, other than Germany, was agreed upon, and the subject was referred to representatives of the treasuries of the associated governments for their consideration and report."

"The council took into consideration measures already in progress for the relief of the allied, liberated and neutral territories, and decided on certain action to provide and expedite"

(Continued on page two, column one)

LEADING FEATURES IN RECONSTRUCTION OF BRITISH CABINET

Mr. Lloyd George Intrusts New
Departments to Young Men—
New Departures Probable in
War and Colonial Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
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LONDON, England (Monday)—Today is the first day of the Peace Conference, but its proceedings will be shrouded throughout necessarily in more or less mystery, with the exception of the official communiqués of its daily happenings. Nor is it altogether desirable that what is transpiring should be discussed, even if anybody knows sufficient to make it safe for them to do this. Most of such discussion will, in the nature of things, consist either of sheer guesswork or of balancing possibilities and probabilities. Nobody who does know anything of what actually is occurring, outside of the official communiqués, will do so by reason of the fact that he also knows enough to hold his tongue.

For the rest, the usual welter of club gossip, in ingenious embroidery, will no doubt find its way into certain papers. But the more ample this is, the more reason probably there will be for accepting it with more than ordinary caution. If anybody wants to know what can be done in the way of speculation, even with the facts in front of them, they have only to read the various disquisitions on Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet.

What Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet means is generally expressed in terms of what the writer, or writer's employers, think of Mr. Lloyd George. And in this they are not altogether at sea, for if ever any prime minister received a personal vote of confidence in an election, it has been Mr. Lloyd George on the present occasion. And yet the very complexion of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet is a tolerable indication of Mr. Lloyd George's intentions. In other words, it is for the immediate process of reconstruction, and the future is not the present.

Sir Frederick Smith has, of course, made a remarkable rush up the ladder. That has been the way of Sir Frederick Smith ever since he stood up before the Conservative remnant of 1906 and, with a series of mass Liberals, Labor men, and Nationalists before him, proceeded, as Sir Robert Walpole would have said, to show the House short. It still, by no means, says that Sir Frederick Smith has lived on his maiden speech. But it is quite fair to say that the House has never forgotten the maiden speech of the Lord Chancellor, and that the country will find some difficulty in losing sight of the member of the Walton division of Liverpool in the wig and robes of the Lord Chancellor.

Sir Frederick Smith was the youngest of K. C.'s, as he is now the youngest of the Lord Chancellors. From the day that he was the attraction of the Union in Oxford down to the day Mr. Lloyd George offered him the chancellorship, he has led a tremendously active life. He was the first lieutenant of Sir Edward Carson in organizing the famous Ulster army, and he now goes over the head of that famous K. C., who preferred safeguard Ulster unionism to personal advancement and to becoming the head of the law.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain goes back once more to the Exchequer. The next budget will have to be worked manlike rather than a brilliant one. The financial adjustments which will be necessitated by the new régime will not have become apparent, and there will be a year necessary to bridge the gap before the new legislation Mr. Lloyd George is credited with intending to pass, can become effective.

Mr. Walter Long at the Admiralty is in very much the same position. Mr. Walter Long is popularly credited with knowing more about farming than about shipbuilding, but he means the least successful of the First Lords was the famous Mr. Smith, who whether he was or was not, was at any rate credited with being the inspiration of Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. Mr. Long's work will be rather to reduce the navy to a peace footing than to undertake anything new. The question of whether the battleship is to go on the scrap heap and the aeroplane to take its place has yet to be fought out.

In the War Office, it is a little different. When Mr. Lloyd George appointed Mr. Winston Churchill as Secretary, it was perfectly clear he was prepared for immediate and drastic changes. He did not send Mr. Churchill to Whitehall merely to hold the fort, and the fact that Mr. Churchill is practically made head of the air as well as of the land, is a gentle intimation of that fact. In short, whatever happens, it is tolerably certain that Mr. Churchill will see that things do not remain stagnant.

One of the most interesting phases of the whole of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet building seems, however, to have escaped notice. It is that he has chosen the younger men and Labor men for the new ministries. If this means anything at all it means that it is in connection with these departments of the government that the vital changes are coming. The Colonial Office, for instance, has always been regarded as one of the strongholds of the status quo. Commonwealth min-

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Interests have been known to wring their hands over it, and one in particular, not so very long ago, offered to do without it, to the consternation of its then chief. Nobody looks for a very progressive policy from Viscount Milner, but equally nobody denies his immense industry and capability. In the Dominion prime ministers, he will find, however, a body of gentlemen who have no idea of the value of tolerating the old Colonial Office system, and nobody knows this better than Mr. Lloyd George himself. Therefore, Mr. Lloyd George probably thinks that the Colonial Office is also safe for the present.

When it comes to the great questions raised by the war—questions of reconstruction, of food, of labor, and all such things—Mr. Lloyd George shows his hand by calling to his aid the younger men. It is an indication which his critics seem somehow to have overlooked. It is also an indication which some of his supporters might profitably take to heart. Once more, today is not tomorrow. To use an old proverb, the horses have been brought to the well. If they will not drink, the Prime Minister may possibly bring different horses.

ENTENTE URGED TO FIGHT BOLSHEVISM

Returning French Ambassador Declares War Is Inevitable if Bolshevism Spreads

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The first care of M. Noulens, French Ambassador to Petrograd on his return to France from Archangel was to make an uncompromising denunciation of the Bolshevik régime in Russia. The whole purpose of the Bolsheviks is to let loose a world international war of classes, and it is in the Bolsheviks that lies at the present time the greatest obstacle to a world peace.

M. Noulens hopes to see the Allies devote themselves energetically to the stamping out of Bolshevism, for until they do so, he says, Europe will remain in danger of the most threatening unrest, and of war. From moral considerations, as well as political, M. Noulens points out, it is impossible for any government to enter into relations with the criminal Bolsheviks. The Ambassador is of opinion that no less reserved attitude than that adopted toward Russia should be maintained if the Bolshevik Government were installed in Berlin.

M. Noulens warns the Entente governments against Germany's intentions in Russia, pointing out the danger of a Russian alliance which would provide Germany with the men and materials needful to another war. From every point of view, the French Ambassador is of the opinion that the Allies have no time to lose if they wish to stem the danger which threatens Europe from the East.

French Officers Charged

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—The military court has instituted proceedings against Captain Sadoul, former member of the French mission in Russia, Lieutenant Pascal, and Private Laffere, on charge of having given assistance to the Bolshevik government.

DELEGATES DISCUSS ARMISTICE TERMS

(Continued from page one)

supplies. The councilors were of the opinion that, if it is expedient to provide an additional supply of food in Germany before the next harvest is gathered, limited supplies are available for this purpose without in any way affecting the priority of the supply which must be secured to the allied, liberated and neutral countries. "The council further agreed that the supply and relief situation for Europe makes it indispensable that German shipping should be placed at the disposal of the associated governments. "The council also considered matters affecting the supply of food to the prisoners of war and the relief of Belgium."

Monday's Session

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—At the meeting of the Supreme War Council at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, the powers represented were France, Great Britain, the United States, Italy and Japan.

The conference reached an agreement as to the terms on which the armistice is to be renewed beginning Jan. 17.

It was agreed to hold the next meeting of the council on Wednesday morning, beginning at 10:30 o'clock, and also that the first full session of the Peace Conference will take place at 2:30 o'clock on Saturday afternoon at the French Foreign Office.

USE OF SOLDIERS AS INSPECTORS IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—Employment by municipalities as official inspectors to help curb losses caused by preventable fires, is urged for disabled soldiers by J. H. Tregea, secretary-treasurer of the National Association of Credit Men. The Fire Insurance Committee of that organization has gone on record as being in favor of legislation designed to assess upon individuals, firms or corporations the cost of extinguishing or attempting to put out all fires occurring in the premises of the same, whenever they are a result of failure to comply with the laws made for the prevention of fires.

JUGO-SLAV APPEAL FOR SOCIALIST AID

Demand Made for International Committee to Fix the Italian Frontier—Italy Is Charged With Imperialistic Acts

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—From Ljubljana (Laibach), the Jugo-Slav Socialist Party has issued to the Socialist organizations throughout the world a memorandum which reads in part as follows:

"Taking our stand upon the national right of self-determination, the people of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes claim beyond all question of discussion all territories inhabited by the Jugo-Slavs. In this territory is included the region of Gorica. The regions of Trieste, Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia are linguistically mixed. The hinterland of Trieste is entirely Slovene. Istria, Fiume, and Dalmatia are likewise, both from a geographical and economic standpoint, linked with the Jugo-Slav territory."

"The Jugo-Slav population in those regions is far more numerous than is indicated by official statistics, as the latter do not take the mother-tongue into account, but only the language habitually employed. Italian troops are also occupying the district of Adelsberg, Pestoia, and, in part, the districts of Idria and Loje, where the population is entirely Slovene. By occupying these shores of Trieste and Istria as far as the line of demarcation toward Carniola, together with Fiume and Dalmatia, the Italians have, at the expense of the Jugo-Slav population, committed an act of imperialism which calls for complete rectification if a dangerous antagonism between the two peoples is to be avoided."

"The Jugo-Slav Socialist Party protests against the oppression of the Slovene population of these regions, and demands their incorporation with Jugo-Slavia. The occupation so brutally effected by Italy deprives about 1,000,000 Jugo-Slavs of the possibility of national existence. By acting thus, Italy is showing that she cares nothing for an equitable settlement of the Adriatic question, and that, for her, the liberation of peoples is merely a word concealing dangerous imperialist designs."

"The occupation in no way corresponds to the national and economic aspirations of the Italian people, whereas free access to the ports of Trieste, Fiume, and so on is of vital importance for the economic life of Jugo-Slavia and of all the states that have arisen upon the ruins of what used to be Austria-Hungary."

"The Jugo-Slav and Balkan territories must no longer be made to serve the aims of capitalist exploitation. The Jugo-Slav peoples must no longer be oppressed under the foreign yoke. We demand an equitable solution, and an amicable understanding in the interest of both peoples. To this end we demand the constitution of an international committee in which the two countries shall be represented, and which shall be commissioned conscientiously to determine the national frontier between Jugo-Slavia and Italy. Such national minorities as will be compelled to remain on either side must receive the benefit of protective legislation. We trust our claims will meet with the support of all enlightened members of the Socialist organizations."

PRESS ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The forty-ninth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Press Association, made up of publishers from all parts of the State, took place on Monday evening at the Hotel Vendome, in this city. After the election and dinner, the members went, by invitation, to Keith's Theater. Brief after-dinner speeches were made by Gov. Calvin Coolidge and Dr. A. E. Winship. The election resulted as follows: President, Ernest H. Pierce; Secretary, John T. Lennell; Treasurer, John T. Lennell; Vice-presidents, Lemuel C. Hall, Wareham; Gardner E. Campbell, Waltham; Alexander Starbuck, Waltham; secretary, William J. Hefferman, Spencer; treasurer, John Temperley, Newton; auditor, J. Lee Robinson, Cambridge; historian, Alexander Starbuck.

TEMPERANCE ACT TO BE TIGHTENED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

TORONTO, Ontario—Sir William Hearst, Premier of Ontario, recently declared to a delegation representing the Dominion Trades Congress that the Provincial Government is considering amendments to the Ontario Temperance Act to prevent the excessive issuing of liquor prescriptions by doctors. The Prime Minister's attention was drawn to a case in Windsor, Ontario, which has since been disposed of in the police court, in which Dr. G. N. Gardiner was charged with prescribing liquor without first making a proper examination of his "patient." According to the evidence Dr. Gardiner issued 1244 prescriptions for liquor in the month of December, the record for one day being as high as 222, for which he was charging at the rate of \$1 each. A fine of \$200 and costs was imposed.

Other evidence showed that in the single shop in Windsor where liquor is sold only on a doctor's order, 1095 prescriptions were honored in September, 2253 in October, 6287 in November and 8512 in December last. Amendments to the act, the Premier said, would be introduced at the forthcoming session.

PARLIAMENT OF CANADA TO MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The second session of the thirtieth Parliament of Canada has been officially called to meet on Thursday, Feb. 20, after a recess which will have lasted 273 days. Parliament having last been prorogued on May 23, 1917. Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, as Acting Prime Minister will lead the House, but it is anticipated that Sir Robert Borden and his other colleagues, now in England, will return in time to participate in the preparation and discussion upon important legislative measures, since the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne usually occupies a fortnight at least.

Important items of the coming session include a record budget, the validation of measures passed by order-in-council under the War Measures Act, including federal liquor prohibition, railway legislation, and a new franchise act.

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE ITALIAN MINISTRY

Union Refuses Support for Progressive Associates of Signor Bissolati Who Still Remain in the Orlando Cabinet

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

ROME, Italy (Sunday)—The Italian Socialist Union, constituted during the war of Socialists of varying shades of opinion, who were agreed on the one point of the necessity for winning the war, has practically repudiated Signor Bonomi, who has just joined the Cabinet, and Signor Berenini, who remained in the Government, despite Signor Bissolati's resignation.

The Union has adopted an order of the day declaring that Signor Bonomi has never been a member of the union, and that no one has a right to claim that he represents the Reformist Socialist organization, as that party has been merged in the I. S. U. It further asserts that Signor Berenini is not in the government as the union's representative, and declares that all members of the union should oppose the present government.

It invites its adherents to take action with a view to acquainting the working classes throughout the country with the possible dangers arising from conservatism in the coming world settlement and declares that real security can only be attained through a society of nations, international agreements, and disarmament.

Writing in the Union's organ, the Azione Socialista, on the recent ministerial crisis, Signor Bonomi scouts the idea that Signor Bonomi and Signor Berenini are in the government for the purpose of securing the triumph of Signor Bissolati's views. Only one man in the government has won, he declares, and that is Baron Sonnino. If Signor Bissolati has left the ministry, it is because he saw the impossibility of realizing his ideas.

Signor Arca doubts the permanence of the present ministerial settlement and considers that the real question before the country is a wider one than the difference between Signor Bissolati and Baron Sonnino. The issue lies, he declares, between President Wilson and Lenin.

STATE OF SIEGE IN BUENOS AIRES ASKED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—President Irigoyen on Monday night asked Congress to declare a state of siege in the city, and call out the class of 1897 of troops who had just been demobilized.

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Buenos Aires on Monday was slowly recovering from the effects of the general strike. Stores opened, taxicabs appeared in the streets for the first time in several days, and street car service was resumed.

One hundred and fifty persons suspected of being implicated in a Bolshevik movement aimed at the overthrow of the government have been arrested. Among them are men who were to hold the offices of President and chief of police. Armed civilian guards patrolled the city yesterday breaking up crowds and arresting suspicious characters. Patrols were fired on several times from buildings. A "repentant Maximalist" confessed, according to the military authorities, that there had been a plot to destroy the Plaza Hotel.

An allied army officer, who is stopping here temporarily, estimates that 5000 shots were fired in 19 minutes during the attack on police headquarters on Friday by the strikers. Five hundred privately-owned automobiles were requisitioned or handed over voluntarily to the authorities on Sunday for use as patrols and ambulances.

TOMATO PACK INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

TRENTON, New Jersey—Tomatoes, 153,000 tons of them, were packed in the State of New Jersey during the season recently closed. An estimate based on the reports from 56 packers in 1917 showed a tonnage of 106,254. The figures for the past season are on the basis of reports from 40 packers. Authority for these estimates is the annual report of the State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Statistics and Inspection.

PREMIER PROPOSES LARGE TZECH ARMY

Dr. Kramarz, in Submitting Government's Program, Urges Sound Defense Against Pan-Germans and Bolsheviki

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Le Temps publishes a special interview accorded its representative in Prague by the new Tzecho-Slovak Premier, Dr. Kramarz, who received an ovation in the Chamber when he submitted the government's program to the deputies, following an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate him made by an anarchist youth.

Dr. Kramarz began by emphasizing Tzecho-Slovakia's need of a strong army to defend her frontier and maintain order, and pointed out that the new kingdom will form a rampart against the Pan-Germans, who, he declared, will not renounce their schemes and will never forget the humiliation to which they have been subjected. As for the Germans in Bohemia, they would be accorded parliamentary representation and the use of their language, but never administrative separation.

The victorious Entente, the Premier continued, should not permit the Germans of Austria to unite with Germany. The terrible war should not end in an increase of area and population for Germany, but if, nevertheless, that union were realized, the Tzecho-Slavs, aided by the Jugo-Slavs and Rumanians, would hold "Great Germany" in check.

It could not be denied, Dr. Kramarz said, that Poland is a cause of grave anxiety. She has occupied the mining districts of Silesia evicting the Tzecho engineers there and seized the Kaschau-Oderberg railway, thus interrupting the transportation of coal, with the result that Bohemia, which has been reproached with not sending enough coal to Vienna, threatens soon to be without coal herself.

So far, the Tzechs have avoided conflicts with the Poles, as they do not want the Slavs to be fighting among themselves, but they are impatiently awaiting the arrival of the French military mission, which they look to restore order when it has seen for itself the Polish inroads into Silesia. Lack of adequate supervision at the Polish frontier is also responsible, Dr. Kramarz, said for the fact that the Russian Bolsheviks have entered Tzech territory with impunity, and are conducting their propaganda there. In this connection the Premier urged energetic intervention in Russia on the part of the Allies.

Discouragement of the Russian partisans of the Entente must be forestalled, he said. Bolshevik armies are commanded by officers who have accepted commands in order to have enough to eat and to save their lives. This destructive torrent, which threatens the existence of the civilized world, must be arrested.

TEST OF IDEALISM HERE, EDUCATOR SAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

CHICAGO, Illinois—"America, the major ally that lost the least blood and made the most money during the war, facing its most critical struggle between idealism and materialism," said Charles W. Flint, president of Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, in an address before the Association of American Colleges here. "Will the idealism which finally drove us into the war, welded us into nationality, and became the shibboleth for the whole world, be transmuted into the reorganization of peace in this land? We will be either better or worse in the reaction days; materialism will return fourfold if idealism cannot hold the helm."

"Against the appeals to selfish isolation—as impossible as it is immoral—the leaders of national thought and molders of national life must foster that ideal of international friendship and international obligation without which future peace is impossible, and which must further find a practical expression in some form of international league."

"America has a duty to humanity and mankind she cannot shirk. The college must inspire men of the larger national ideals, not only compatible with, but inclusive of, the international; more American because more cosmopolitan in sympathy, understanding and interest; more patriotic because more human, daring to believe and act in the faith that it is true for institutions as for individuals. "He that saveth his life shall lose it, and he that loseth his life shall find it."

SUPPORT PLEDGED TO DRY CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—At a meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Patriotic and Good Government clubs in Cambridge on Monday, a resolution was passed pledging the support of the federation to make a complete victory for the prohibition forces by 1920. The resolution read in part:

"Resolved, That we exert every influence and labor unceasingly to make as a contribution by 1920, a decisive and complete victory by the final adoption of constitutional prohibition, and end in free America, an industry which poisons the roots of true Americanism."

NORMAL SCHOOL CLASSES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Owing to the changed industrial situation, many young people being released from

war plants, the state Board of Education announces the formation of new classes for entrance to the state normal schools at Hyannis and Fitchburg on Feb. 3. Students entering these classes will be enabled to complete their year's work during next summer, so as to be ready to enter the service of the schools in the fall.

TRIBUTE IS PAID COL. ROOSEVELT

Representative Gathering at Memorial Service Held by English-Speaking Union in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Roosevelt memorial service arranged by the English-Speaking Union was held in the church of St. Ethelburga, Bishopsgate, at noon today. Among those present were the American Ambassador, Irwin Laughlin, L. G. Gaselee, representing the Foreign Office, General Biddle, Lord Rotherham, Lord Beresford, Sir George Purley, Capt. J. P. Younger, representing Walter Long, J. P. Morgan, Lady Spring-Rice and Thomas Spring-Rice, Sir Francis Youngusband, M. Hood Clay and Dr. Mary Wilson of Cornell University.

The choral service included the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the lessons were read by Ben Greer. The Rev. W. P. Cobb D. D. conducted the service, while the address was given by R. B. Skinner, United States Consul-General.

"Theodore Roosevelt," he said, "was a very great American, an American who profoundly believed in a strongly developed national life as the best means of promoting a peaceful and wholesome international life. He took the 10 commandments into politics, and it could be truly said that, from first to last, the whole force of Theodore Roosevelt's teaching was directed to the soul of the nation, he loved so ardently and served so devotedly."

CANADIAN GIFT FOR PRINCESS PATRICIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—Lady Borden in a letter to the wives of the various provincial lieutenant-governors of the Dominion, suggests a national wedding gift for the Princess Patricia, whose marriage to Commander Ramsay is announced to take place on Feb. 27. "It should, I think," says Lady Borden, "be distinctly Canadian," and furs are suggested.

"During her period of residence in Canada," Lady Borden writes, "her royal highness by her charm of manner and her kindly and unaffected interest in their welfare, became greatly endeared to our people, and it seems most fitting that upon the occasion of her marriage we should be offered an opportunity of offering her a national wedding gift as a testimonial of their appreciation and regard."

TRADE COMMISSION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Andrew J. Peters, Mayor of Boston, has petitioned the Legislature for the creation of an unpaid commission on foreign and domestic commerce to continue in office two years and to take measures deemed best adapted to develop and increase the commerce between Massachusetts and other countries.

LIQUOR SMUGGLING CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

RUTLAND, Vermont—Charging an attempt to smuggle liquor into this city without payment of the state tax of \$1000, Deputy Sheriff Pascal Ricci has seized 70 gallons of whisky at the local freight house and a warrant has been issued by C. V. Poulin, state's attorney of Rutland County, for the arrest of J. Poletti of New York City.

FRENCH PRESS ON PICHON DOCUMENT

Editor Thinks Too Much Importance Should Not Be Given to British Proposal, Which May Be Part of Correspondence

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—It now appears that L'Humanité in publishing M. Pichon's reply to the British Government's proposal that all governments set up by the Russian people, not excepting the soviets, should be represented at the Peace Conference, made a mistake as to the date at which that reply was dispatched. Dec. 5 was the date published by the Socialist organ, whose editor is now, it should be remembered, M. Cachin, whereas the date according to Le Temps, should read Jan. 5. That latter further states that the document in question was a reply to a British proposal made about the middle of December, and Le Temps goes on to remark that the mistake in the date points to the probability of extensive correspondence on the Russian situation between the French and British governments. Though M. Cachin and his friends today pretend to believe Mr. Lloyd George protects Bolshevism, adds Le Temps, they will find later on that the British Government has at the time proposed quite a different solution.

Le Temps, though it reproves L'Humanité for its indiscretion, is not sorry that the attitude of the French Foreign Office should thus be made known. In face of the revelations which M. De Scavenius had made since his return from Petrograd, in face of Herr Radek's speech, promising to bring once more war to the banks of the Rhine, the firmness shown by the French Minister in refusing to treat the Bolsheviks as a legal government is a subject for congratulations, says Le Temps, and it points out that if the British proposal had been acted upon, it would have provided the Bolsheviks with an opportunity which they would have been only too glad to seize, of preaching civil war in Western Europe. Le Temps only sees one merit about the British proposal, and that is the recognition which it shows that Russian interests should be represented at the Peace Conference.

M. Gustave Hervé, in his La Victoire, sarcastically remarks on the simplicity of the idea of bringing to the same congress table, delegates of Lenin and Trotsky, of Admiral Kolchak or General Denikin. The Bolsheviks are responsible for too many crimes; their ideas are too diametrically opposed to those of patriotic Russians, even of the Socialists, to make reconciliation between them possible. Either, adds M. Hervé, it would be Savinkoff, who is a partisan of Kolchak, getting Lenin shot or Trotsky having Savinkoff shot. Or General Denikin would have Trotsky hanged or Trotsky would have Denikin hanged.

Le Gaulois thinks too much importance should not be given to the document, which is evidently part of a correspondence, and that the proposal of British Government was probably one of many discussed and considered by Paris and London. Since the indirect publication has occurred, Le Gaulois hopes the governments will see their way to publish the whole correspondence.

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HEALTH INSURANCE IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—The campaign for compulsory health insurance now has reached the point where the bill is about to be introduced in the Legislature at Albany. Organized labor is understood to stand back of it, and the Women's Joint Legislative Conference also is said to favor it. The bulk of the opposition is believed to be coming from employers.

The bill which organized labor is understood to favor provides that the man claiming disability could choose his own physician and the employer would have no voice in this choice.

In this connection, Frederick L. Hoffman of Newark, New Jersey, who has studied the question of compulsory health insurance, has said: "The most lamentable consequence of social insurance in Germany has been the measurable lowering of the social and individual morality of the German people. The system in every direction has fostered dishonesty, deception and dissimulation. The evidence revealed by a careful analysis of social insurance experience proves with equal conclusiveness that in consequence of a system resting upon principles of paternalism and coercion, the mind and the morals of the German people had become perverted to a condition of dissimulation and fraud, totally unthinkable of being tolerated in any other country in the world."

SYMPATHIZERS CHEER CONVICTED SOCIALISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office.

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—Eleven thousand workers of Milwaukee gathered at the Auditorium on Sunday night and at a near by hall in protest against the conviction of Victor L. Berger and four other Socialists at Chicago. Berger, J. L. Kadahl and Adolph Gerner were given ovations when they appeared. Berger, in speaking, again asserted that the United States engaged in a capitalistic war. President Wilson was denounced by Emil Seidel, former Mayor of Milwaukee, as an arch conspirator. William Gross Lloyd, of Chicago, urged that workmen be prepared to take drastic measures. An appeal for funds netted \$2810.

SHIPOWNERS UPHELD

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Refusal of shipowners to refund prepaid freight money on cargoes loaded but not delivered because of the government's order of 1917 forbidding sailing vessels to depart for the war zone, was upheld on Monday by the Supreme Court.

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RECONSTRUCTION IN THE BALKANS

In Union of Southern Slavs,
Opportunity Has Come to Cre-
ate Slav Kingdom as Rampart
Against German Aggression

Previous articles upon this subject ap-
peared in The Christian Science Monitor
on Jan. 9, 10, 11, and 13.

By The Christian Science Monitor special
Balkan correspondent

LONDON, England.—The greatest of
the Serbian problems—that of the
union of the Southern Slavs who were
subjects of the Hapsburg Monarchy
with their brethren of the independ-
ent kingdom of Serbia—has been for-
tunately solved itself. The anachronistic
Austro-Hungarian Empire is no
more, and even before they were
finally rid of their Teuton and Magyar
task-masters, the Serbians of Bosnia-
Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Croatia and
Slavonia rose up in revolt, and de-
clared their determination to become
an integral part of one great Serbian
or Southern Slav state. Thus the doc-
trine of self-determination has been
satisfied, and the way is open for the
Entente Powers to build up a strong
Slav kingdom which shall act as a
rampart against any future German
aggression.

The only business in this connection
is, therefore, to consider what are to
be the northern and western frontiers
of the kingdom of Serbia. The neces-
sity for compromise with Rumania in
the lands of the Serbian Banat has
already been mentioned. As a satis-
factory arrangement, a line may be
proposed leaving the Serbian frontier
at a point where longitude 22 crosses
the Danube and running in a general
direction northward until it meets
the River Maros about Perjam, the
frontier with Hungary might then fol-
low the Maros to its junction with the
Theiss, after which it may be expected
to descend southward until it
picks up the River Drave at Osijek.
The Drave provides an almost ideal
frontier line along most of its course,
and it is only from its source that the
delimitation of a boundary (with
Italy) is likely to become difficult. On
the whole, the western frontier of the
province of Carniola from the Italian
Alps southward is probably the best
available choice.

At this point, however, Southern
Slav and Italian aspirations come into
somewhat sharp conflict. According
to her secret treaty with the Triple
Entente, Italy is entitled to a consid-
erable strip of the Dalmatian coast;
but this entails so flagrant a denial of
the rights of nationalities that it is
very probable and, indeed, essential
that a further adjustment of claims
should be made at the Peace Confer-
ence. The Italian population of Dal-
matia is considerably less than 5 per
cent of the whole, and does not extend
beyond certain of the coastal towns.
The other inhabitants are pure South-
ern Slavs of the same race as the in-
habitants of the Serbian Kingdom.

Italy's desires in this connection
are dictated, as is generally known,
by strategic interests. She aims at
securing naval domination in the Adri-
atic, and it is admittedly unfortunate
that nature, having deprived her of
any important naval base between
Venice and Brindisi, should have
sprinkled the Dalmatian shore with
ports which are bound to be the envy
of any maritime nation. It is also
true that, owing to the height and
formation of the Dinaric Alps, it is
easier to reach several of those ports
by sea communications from Italy
than by land routes from the interior
of the Balkan Peninsula.

At the same time, however, it must
always be borne in mind that the Italian
occupation of the Dalmatian coast
would be exceedingly distasteful to
the inhabitants of that Province, and
should the claim of Italy be persisted
in, there will be created an inevitable
source of future friction. On the
whole, the politicians of Rome might
well forgo this particular ambition.
The endeavor being made to set the
world on a higher plane, to abolish
war, in fact, and strategic considera-
tions consequently diminish in impor-
tance. On the other hand Italy, with
Valona in her possession, will be able
to bottle up the Adriatic at any given
moment, and it would not be difficult
for the League of Nations to limit the
combatant naval strength of the
Southern Slav Kingdom to such an
extent that the position of Italy will
thereby be rendered absolutely secure.
Finally, if secret diplomacy is to be
regarded as an abomination of the
past, the secret treaty of 1915 cannot
now be brought forward to excuse a
gross ethnological injustice.

Should arguments of the nature in-
dicated prevail at the Peace Confer-
ence, the essential requirements of
both sides should be met by drawing
the frontier line almost down the cen-
ter of the Istrian Peninsula, leaving
Trieste and Pola in the possession of
Italy. Trieste, since it cannot exist
on Italian commerce and depends upon
Slav countries for its trade, ought to
be a free port under Italian sov-
ereignty. Flume, as a Southern Slav
port, would doubtless also be placed
under some similar régime, for it must
serve as the outlet not only of the
northern provinces of the Southern
Slav Kingdom, but also of Hungary.

Montenegro's union with the South-
ern Slav kingdom will be accepted
with enthusiasm by a large section of
the population, and it will certainly
lead to better economic conditions in
the country. Montenegro herself is so
poor a land that even the necessities
of life were often, in times past, be-
yond the reach of her people; hence
the extensive emigration. Her union
will permit the meager existing re-
sources to be developed, and introduce
a hitherto impossible circulation of
commercial wealth. The inhabitants
are of the same stock as the Serbians,
but, up to the present, they have lived

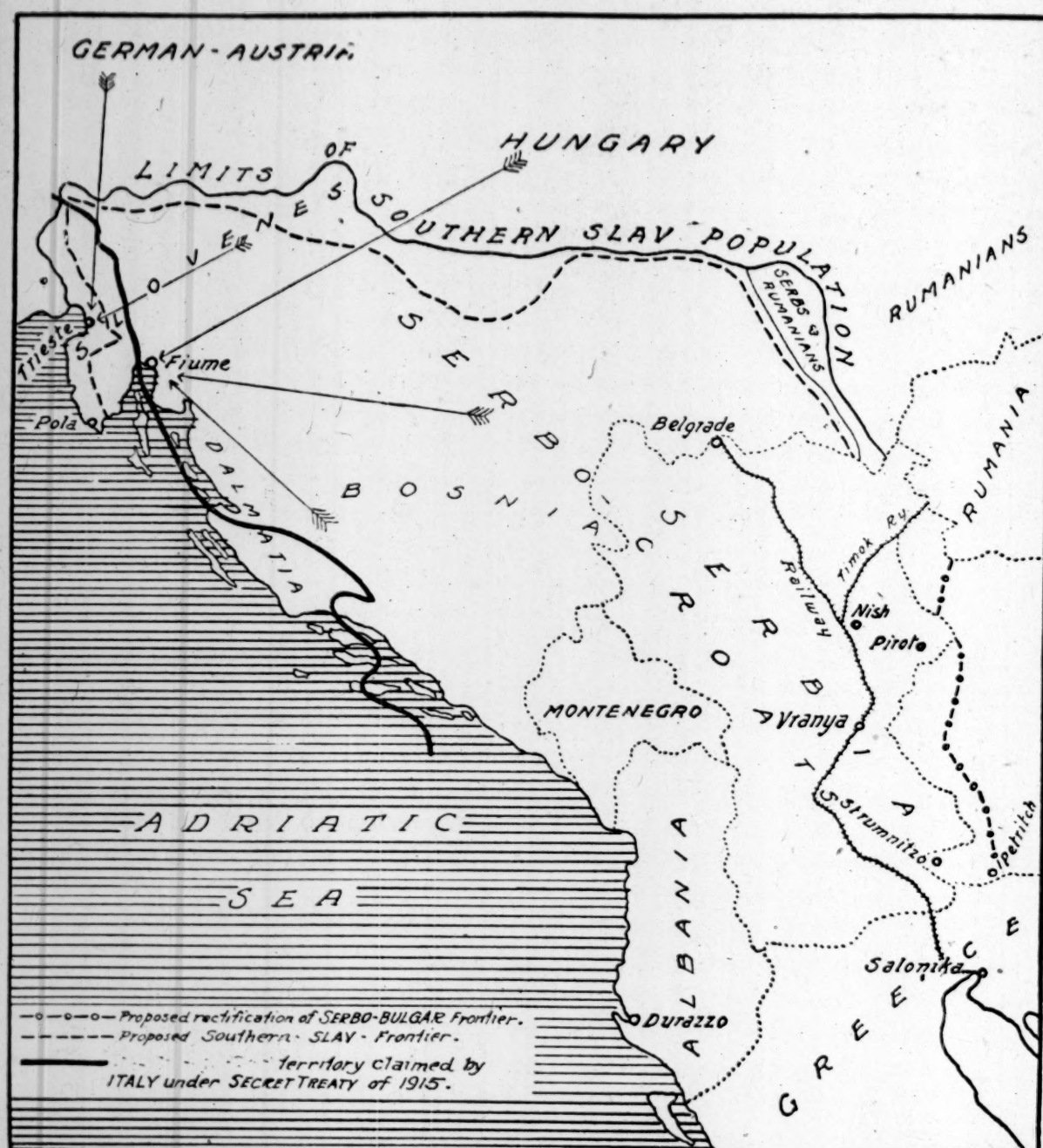
on a lower plane of civilization and
education.

It has several times been officially
stated that Serbia does not seek any
territorial expansion at the expense of
Bulgaria, but it has also been sug-
gested that certain rectifications of
frontier are highly desirable. Now the
phrase "rectification of frontier" has
so often been used to camouflage bare-
faced annexationist designs, that it is
well to understand precisely what is
intended in the present case. For this

ideal territorial division, and might
be followed without deviation until
the town of Petrich is reached at the
junction with the Greek frontier.

It will be seen that these rectifica-
tions would achieve the purpose in
view. Serbia's vital communications
would thereby be safeguarded against
abrupt attack in future, at the cost
of the transference of a very small
population which would merge into
the new kingdom with a minimum of
delay and inconvenience.

branches are waving, and they are
blackier than anything you ever saw,
unless you have seen this picture, too,
and the color of the sky is that un-
earthly color which is more like blue
fire than anything else. There is a
star which makes me think of the
point of Ithuriel's spear. I found that
in England on a midsummer night.
When you stand and look at it you
are looking into the west, and the
west is full of gold, and the smoke of
gold, with a great jagged line of hills



Proposed rectification of Serbian frontiers

Under this arrangement Bulgaria would lose territory on her western frontier and Jugo-Slav boundary would be pushed many miles to north of Belgrade-Danube line

COLLECTING AND RECOLLECTING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

I read a book the other day about a
wicked millionaire. This gentleman
hired minions who went about Europe
stealing famous works of art for him.
Of course he could not sell them
again, and of course he could not
show them to anyone except the min-
ions, but he kept them in a private
gallery where he could gloat upon them
in secret.

I thought the whole thing was an
extraordinarily stupid and clumsy per-
formance. I am not a wicked million-
aire, and I have no minions, and I do
not steal. But I have a delightful
private gallery, quite innocently fur-
nished with masterpieces. As a mat-
ter of fact, every one has such a gal-
lery, but some people keep it locked
up and never go there, and others
don't know of its existence. Every-
body's gallery is different, because no
two people admire quite the same
things, and yet every one may possess
all the beautiful things which I pos-
sess. It would be interesting some-
times to compare collections and to
find out how many people do possess
the same masterpieces. How many
people, for instance, have hanging in
their private gallery the great blue
and green window from Milan Cath-
edral? It has hung in mine ever since
I saw it, twenty years ago. I had been
sight-seeing for days and days and
days. I had been trying to pack Ven-
ice into my head in three days—a
desperate task—and I had thought my-
self incapable of taking in a new im-
pression. The cathedral was rather
dark, and everything felt flat, and then
I looked up and saw the window. It
was like all the bluebells, and grass,
and green trees against a heavenly
skies, that ever have been in the
world. It was joy and spring. I took
it into my gallery at once. It is a
lovely thing to look at on a pouring
wet day.

Every here and there in my gallery
the wall is cut away so as to make a
frame for the pictures which no one
but nature has painted. I suppose
every one has some of these pictures.
Mine come from here and there all
over the world. It is very exciting to
get up in the morning and never know
but what you may come face to face
with something wonderful in the course
of the day. I have one picture of black
trees against a midsummer sky. The

plaid up in blackish purple. Nothing
moves, nothing stirs. The hills are
still with an everlasting stillness. Only
a little drifting mist blows slowly
away, turning from gold to rose, from
rose to flame, and then in a moment
fading into gray.

I love that picture very much in-
deed. There are little things in the
gallery as well as big ones. Only the
other day I found a dwarf elephant
and put him on an ebony stand.
Somebody made him in bronze some
hundreds of years ago, and he lives in
the South Kensington Museum—and
in my gallery. He is about five inches
high, and no one could fail to love
him at first sight. He is all wise
wrinkles from nose to tail. His trunk
asks a perpetual question.

Here in this little case is a ring
with a yellow pearl in it. Have you
ever seen a yellow pearl? I have only
seen this one. It is very large and
very smooth, and the yellow is just
the yellow of the first spring primrose.
Under the veil of primrose color is all
the faint iridescence of a moon rain-
bow. Only a millionaire could have
bought that pearl, but I may have it
in my collection for nothing, and so
may you, and so may every one. I
wonder when we shall find out that
all the beauty in the world is for
every one, and that we most truly
possess whatever we see and love.

SUFFRAGE WORK IN VERMONT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont.—Suffrage
workers of Vermont are campaigning
in every county to bring pressure to
bear upon United States Senator Wil-
liam P. Dillingham of Montpelier, Ver-
mont, in order that he will cast his
vote in favor of the Susan B. Anthony
amendment. It is possible that the
suffrage workers will ask that a resolu-
tion be introduced into the Vermont
Legislature, which, if adopted, will be
sent to Senator Dillingham.



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LETTERS

Communications under the above head-
ing are welcomed, but the editor must
remain sole judge of their suitability and
he does not undertake to hold himself or
this newspaper responsible for the facts
or opinions so presented.

(No. 543)

How Italian Navy Helped
To the Editor of The Christian Science
Monitor:

I have read with great interest the
articles on "The Serbian Army's Part
in the War," which appeared in your
issues of Dec. 30, 31 and Jan. 1, last.
For information to the readers of The
Christian Science Monitor and in fair-
ness, in connection with those
articles, the part that Italy played in
rescuing the civilian refugees and the
remnants of the Serbian Army in the
winter of 1915-16.

According to an official report is-
sued by the Italian Ministry of the
Navy, a colossal movement of ships
of every tonnage, mostly Italian, was
concentrated for three months along
the triangular routes Brindisi-Durazzo-
Vallona and Brindisi-Vallona-Corfu
for the transportation of the Serbian
Army, Austrian prisoners, and civilian
population under the protection of
powerful cruisers, torpedo-boat de-
stroyers, torpedo boats and motor
boats of the Italian navy.

From Dec. 12, 1915, to Feb. 22, 1916,
11,651 sick and wounded Serb refugees
were transported to Brindisi, Lipari,
Marselles and Biserta; 134,841 Serbian
soldiers (infantry) to Corfu and 4100
to Biserta. There were used to accom-
plish this six Italian trans-Atlantic
liners, two French auxiliary cruisers,
six hospital ships (five Italian and one
French), two small Italian ambulance
ships, and 34 medium-sized, small
and auxiliary ships (15 Italian, 15 French,
four English), in all 24 Italian units,
17 French and five English. Two hun-
dred and sixteen voyages were made
from San Giovanni di Medua, Durazzo
and Peci della Vojussa to Vallona and
some direct to Corfu; and the others
to Brindisi, Lipari, Marselles and
Biserta. The unsafe condition of the
Albanian harbors made it necessary to
take the refugees in small boats along
the submarine-infested coast from San
Giovanni di Medua, Durazzo and Peci
della Vojussa to Vallona, the only
port that afforded shelter for the big
transports.

The Serbian cavalry (13,068 men and
10,153 horses) was transported from
Vallona to Corfu in March, 1916, with
six large steamships (three Italian,
two English and one French) which
made 17 voyages.

The removal of the 22,928 surviving
Austrian prisoners (there were 70,000
when they departed from Nisch) from
Vallona to Asinara lasted from Dec. 16,
1915, to Feb. 12, 1916, and was accom-
plished in 15 voyages with 14 ships
(11 Italian, two French and one
English).

For the provisioning and care of the
Serbs (fugitives and soldiers) en-
camped on the Albanian shores wait-
ing embarkation from Dec. 19, 1915, to
February, 1916, there were employed
24 ships (17 Italian, five English, two
French) which made 73 voyages and
unloaded at San Giovanni di Medua,
Durazzo, Vallona and Corfu 22,000 tons
of food, forage, medical supplies and
various materials.

It is necessary to note that these
figures regard only the transport of
the Serbs. They do not include any
Montenegrin armies before their re-
treat, nor the important figures con-
cerning the transport of men and sup-
plies for the Italian army of occupa-
tion in Albania and for the naval base
at Vallona, transportation effected
contemporaneously with that of the
Serbs, between the same ports and
over the same routes, without creating
confusion or delays.

(Signed) F. CUNIBERTI,
Royal Italian Embassy, Washington,
District of Columbia, Jan. 7, 1919.

LORD ROBERT CECIL'S RECENT RESIGNATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The letters
which passed between the Prime Min-
ister and Lord Robert Cecil in con-
nection with the latter's resignation
were as follows:

"My dear Prime Minister: As you

know, I have been considering very
anxiously the policy of the govern-
ment with regard to the Welsh
church. I understand that your let-
ter to Bonar Law is to be taken as
the final and authoritative exposition
of that policy. If that be so, I am
very reluctantly compelled to say that
I cannot regard it as satisfactory, for
the following reasons:

"1. It treats disestablishment as
accepted by its former opponents. I
am, on the contrary, as much opposed
to it and the method by which it was
accomplished as ever I was, and if I
do not ask for it to be reversed it is
mainly because the chief harm, the
rejection of the church by the state,
is now done and cannot be remedied.

"2. It deals with disestablishment
as if it was unobjectionable in itself, but
admits that owing to subsequent
events a compassionate allowance to
the Welsh church might be made. To
me disestablishment is still an act of
spoliation, objectionable both as a
conversion to worldly uses of funds
properly applicable to religious pur-
poses and as an attack on the secu-
rity of property.

"3. It is silent about the exclusion
of the Welsh bishops and clergy from
Convocation, and about such relatively
minor matters as the alienation of the
churchyards, which have caused ex-
treme bitterness among churchmen.

"In these circumstances what ought
I to do? I am deeply pledged by word
and conduct to the defense of the
church in Wales, and recent events
have, if possible, strengthened my
conviction that nothing should be done
to impair the efficiency of any religious
agency. If your letter to Bonar Law
were the program of a new govern-
ment, as in substance it is, I should
be clearly precluded from joining it.
It seems to me equally clear that I
ought not by retaining office in the
present government to make myself
responsible for a policy which I am
unable to approve. With very real
regret, therefore, I must ask you to
transmit my resignation to the King.

"In conclusion I should wish to
thank you very warmly for your many
acts of courtesy and kindness during
the time I have been your colleague,
and to assure you that except on this
one point I remain a convinced sup-
porter of the government.

"Yours very sincerely,

"ROBERT CECIL."

"My Dear Cecil: I have your letter
of yesterday, and it is most unwill-
ingly that I comply with your request
to submit my resignation to His
Majesty. Since its formation you have
rendered to the government and to the
country most valuable services. I de-
sire at the same time to thank you for
the personal help which you have
given to me, and on personal as well
as on public grounds it is to me a mat-
ter of profound regret that you find it
impossible to remain a member of the
government.

"Yours sincerely,

"D. LLOYD GEORGE."

Lord Robert Cecil joined the gov-
ernment as Undersecretary for For-
eign Affairs when the first coalition
government was formed under Mr.
Asquith, and his record since that date
is acknowledged on all hands to have
brought him definitely to the forefront
in British political life. When Mr.
Lloyd George became Premier, Lord
Robert took the office of Minister of
Blockade in addition to his other
duties, and recently his official title
was altered to that of Assistant-Sec-
retary for Foreign Affairs.

DEMOBILIZATION IN AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—A. I. F. reen-
forcements in camp are being demob-
ilized. The men are given a fort-
night's leave on full pay, but will not
be finally discharged until peace is
signed. The first detachment of re-
turning Anzacs, numbering 800, has
arrived at Fremantle.

CODIFICATION OF CHILD LABOR LAWS

Seventeen States of Union Are
Taking Steps for the Accom-
plishment of This Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Seventeen
states of the Union are taking steps
for the codification of all child labor
laws, organized to legislate consist-
ently and in unity with each other,
according to a recent statement issued
by the National Child Labor Commit-
tee. In the opinion of the committee,
the Missouri Children's Code Com-
mission has presented to the Legislature
of 1919 the most rational plan for
bringing the laws of a State into har-
monious relationship and of offering
an opportunity for the enactment of
new laws needed to complete the code.
Oklahoma, North Carolina, Alabama,
West Virginia and Nebraska are
among the states which will ask their
legislatures for the appointment of
code commissions this year.

Although the children's code move-
ment is of recent origin, the commit-
tee believes it will be of nation-wide
interest, will have considerable
growth, and that it will be effective
in fields of legislation other than its
own, as in cases where statute books
contain laws which contradict and
overlap each other. Such laws, en-
acted at different times and with no
thought of uniformity, make for con-
fusion in their enforcement. The com-
mittee feels that there is great need
of standardizing and coordinating all
child welfare laws.

As examples of the results of disor-
ganized law-making the committee
cites the case of Kentucky, in which
one law provides that all normal chil-
dren between 7 and 12 inclusive
shall attend school regularly through-
out the school term, unless taught at
home, while another forbids the em-
ployment of any child under 14 in any
occupation while schools are open.
The 13-year old child who is not per-
mitted to work is therefore not re-
quired to attend school. In Texas a
child cannot work under the age of
15, while the law regarding school at-
tendance sets the limit at 14. A moth-
ers' pension law in Texas was enacted
to enable needy children to attend
school up to 16, while the education
law makes it possible for children to
leave school at 12, and the labor law
issues working papers at 14. Thus
the purpose of the pension law is
thwarted by this exemption, it is con-
tended.

In New York State a boy may be-
come an itinerant bootblack at any
age, while the established bootblack
must be 14. Boys may peddle papers
at 12, but for all other peddling the
limit is 16 years.

In the United Kingdom three acts
constitute a code of laws for children,
known as the Consolidated Factory
Acts, the Consolidated Educational
Acts and the Children's Act of 1908.
The first Children's Code Commission
was appointed in Ohio in 1911; New
Hampshire and Minnesota later fur-
thered the growth of this movement.

NAVAL DEMOBILIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Admiralty
states that the naval situation does
not admit of any officers or ratings
being released from service from the
Royal Navy except on compassionate
grounds, as hitherto, and in a limited
number of special cases, where partic-
ular individuals or classes are ur-
gently required for the purpose of
reconstructing industrial conditions
prior to demobilization. The respon-
sibility for dealing with all applica-
tions in the latter class of cases rests
with the Ministry of Labor, which is
making a separate announcement as
to the procedure to be adopted.



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SINN FEIN PREPARES AN IRISH ASSEMBLY

Secretary Tells Plans to Gain Control of Public Offices—Claims Great Power Through American Supporters

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—Harry Boland, who has participated from the first in the Irish Volunteer movement, and is now undersecretary at the Sinn Fein headquarters in Dublin, made the following statement to The Christian Science Monitor representative as to Sinn Fein's latest plan of campaign: "The new name for the Irish republican movement—Dael Eireann—is Irish for 'the Irish Assembly,' which has been summoned to meet at an early date. The place of assembly has not yet been announced. "The name Sinn Fein was given to the movement by the English Government after the rebellion of 1916, which will go down to history as the Sinn Fein rebellion, but Sinn Fein is only another name for the Irish republican movement.

"The republic is to have Professor De Valera for president—he is the only man who could be president. The names of the Cabinet, or officers, are not yet announced, and Professor De Valera himself has not yet been formally elected. The heads of the movement have severed all connection with the British Government—they have cut the cables—by refusing to allow the newly elected representatives from Ireland to appear or to take their places in the English Parliament. All the new members have signed a pledge not to go to Westminster.

"In the meantime, attention is being given to the work of getting hold of the county councils and district councils with a view to controlling the government money, and making it impossible in other ways for the British Government to rule in Ireland.

"Not only from Ireland but through the Sinn Fein organization in America, we expect to bring the claim of Ireland for complete independence before the Peace Conference.

"The Sinn Fein organization in America is very strong, consisting of all men of Irish birth who have gone to the States, and who have much influence and power there. They expect to be able to bring pressure to bear on the American delegates in the Peace Conference to enforce self-determination for all small nationalities, for the Irish republican organization in America holds the balance of power there. It does so in Australia also, and in other parts of the world. In fact, it is the Irish empire—an empire wider than the British.

"The newly elected members of Parliament in Ireland are practically representatives of self-determination, although they are not all of the same political party. If the British Government does not recognize this, or allow the movement to go on, a very interesting situation will arise in Ireland. The hopes of the organization are for the present fixed on the Peace Conference, where America will have the largest influence, while President Wilson has been the greatest advocate for self-determination for small nationalities, a cause which also meets with the greatest amount of sympathy in America."

COUNT PLUNKETT ON POLICY OF SINN FEIN

(Continued from page one)

they are working for the good of democracy. As to allied intervention in Russia, Count Plunkett remarked that the views of the United States and of Japan about armed intervention had never really been heard, but he did not believe it would be for the good of Russia.

Returning to the situation in Ireland, the Count alluded to the intention of Sinn Fein to try to control all possible agencies in Ireland, such as the county councils and government boards, so as to circumvent English domination through them, and the local bodies, through which they act. The county and district councils will be re-elected in May or June, and by that time Sinn Fein leaders hope that public opinion will be so thoroughly instructed that only Sinn Feiners will be returned. The government, Count Plunkett declared, has postponed the municipal elections so as to prevent this being done, and so retain a "bulwark bureau" until next year at least.

"The Irish Republic," he said, "have a majority, even in Ulster, which is divided into three parts: first, the Unionists, who do not wish to be separated from England; second, those who want Irish independence, but still want to keep some connection with England, chiefly for trade purposes; and third, Irish Republicans, who want complete independence for the nation.

"We regard the Irish Unionists of the North as our fellow countrymen," continued the Count, "and they are entitled to a place in the government and to the same freedom as we demand for ourselves. Some people ask for guarantees, but asking for guarantees implies a want of freedom. "Unionism, we say, is not a principle, but a simulated party contrivance, promoted by ministers to keep Ireland divided, and it is also employed by wealthy manufacturers to silence any outcry which might interfere with their trade interests. When anything threatened their business interests through labor organizations, they beat the party drum and led their workers out on a political plea so that nothing might interfere with the swelling of their dividends."

"Why," The Christian Science Monitor representative asked, "has the

name been changed from Sinn Fein to Dael Eireann?" "Sinn Fein" was the reply, "still remains the general principle at the back of the movement. It means of course 'ourselves alone,' while Dael Eireann means 'the Irish Assembly' or parliament. "The declaration of an independent Irish republic was made in 1916. Today, that is being reaffirmed, and a constituent assembly or parliament has been elected, and all those returned have signed a pledge that they will not attend the English Parliament, although they were elected through the machinery of that Parliament. All Irish members who were elected have been invited to come into the Irish assembly, whether they are Unionists or Republicans. They would join on a basis of fidelity to Ireland."

"Could Ireland be governed out of its own resources? Has it wealth enough?" "Yes," Count Plunkett replied, "the government is now one of the poorest and least productive of any in the world. Agriculture and industry would increase under a home government, and we believe that for £12,000,000 a year, all necessary government could be carried on, including the necessary army and navy. Not a mercantile navy, however. We must trust to help from other countries for that, partly by attracting trade to our ports. It now costs us £27,000,000 to £30,000,000 a year, which is partly spent on our own repression.

"In the early days of the war, we were told that Ireland's share of the post-war debt would amount to £400,000,000. By this time it may amount to £600,000,000. What a terrible threat to a nation! Under an Irish republic that debt would of course be repudiated and we should start clear.

"Not only have we had grossly unjust taxation, but a repressive system of administration has been enforced. We have been subject to jealousies and grasping avarice both in commerce and politics. Looking back through history, we find that in every instance where Ireland's trade struck at English interests, Irish trade and industry were sacrificed.

"Even under the benevolent despotism of a Strafford, Ireland could not but suffer. The greatest impediment to growth has occurred through the cutting off of Ireland's intercourse with other nations. With some of the best harbors in the world, we remain without shipping, through England's action. For instance, when the Cunard Company diverted their boats from calling at Queenstown, the German company which offered to make it a port of call was refused permission to touch the soil of Ireland.

"Germany is not an enemy to the Irish Republic; there is no antagonism between Ireland and Germany. All countries are included in the brotherhood of nations and all democracies are friends. Ireland looks to freedom of the seas, the release of her commerce, and an end of her isolation. Ireland would make the seas a roadway for friendship with other nations, and would help to form a society of nations linked by a common bond of humanity.

"While we hope gifted Irishmen will find plenty of scope for their talents in their own land—for they are endowed with ability to govern—they have at the same time also exercised that power in other lands, for they possess capacity to appreciate national and racial differences and the warmth of human fellowship. This capacity will remain with them to the end."

In answer to further questions, Count Plunkett said that the Roman Catholic bishops are nearly all in complete sympathy with the Republican Party. "Some of them have been slow to recognize the national idea of independence, but they are becoming awakened to it. Religion and government are closely related," he added, "to an Irishman, who has a certain 'domesticity of religion' which is rather peculiar to him. He looks upon the Pope as his father, and would welcome him if he chose to come to Ireland."

"The Irish are devoted to their land and their religion. Their troubles in the past have been generally connected with the land. Within the recollection of some of us, very harrowing scenes have been witnessed in cruel evictions, and although now about a quarter of the tenants have become at least part owners of their holdings, still there are many more who should be made owners, too. The Irishman is not cruel or savage by nature, but he may be driven to commit fierce and almost savage acts if pressed too hard."

CHICAGO WELCOMES RETURNING TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—Thousands of people gave an enthusiastic welcome to soldiers of the famous Black Hawk Division from overseas, who arrived in Chicago on Monday morning. The men marched through the loop district of the city, and were entertained throughout the day at clubs and at a public reception at the Coliseum which was followed by a ball. Col. R. P. Ward and his staff were with the troops who arrived here.

Trains departing in four sections loaded with the troops left Chicago early Tuesday morning.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—All limitations on the kind and amount of fuel, coal, food and other supplies which vessels outward bound from United States ports may carry, were removed in orders issued on Monday by the War Trade Board. Licenses for bunker coal will be issued in the same manner as heretofore, however, and through this the board will continue to control the destinations of the ships.

COSTLY TERMINALS RAILROAD BURDEN

Interstate Commerce Commissioner Who Dissented From Report of Board Gives Reasons for Stand Taken by Him

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Robert W. Woolley of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who dissented from his fellow members when the commission's report was presented to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee last week, appeared before the committee on Monday to give his reasons for the stand he had taken. One was that, in the discussions that have taken place so far, only the interests of the railroads on the one hand and those of the shippers on the other hand had been considered, and the public had been represented only in groups, not as a whole.

Another point made by Mr. Woolley was that in the freight rate structure of the United States is uneconomic and illogical. Mr. Woolley protested that the committee and Congress "must make certain that the final solution of the railroad problem shall guarantee that degree of unification of all railroads, large and small, which will make possible the installation of a nation-wide rate structure. The defects in the present rate structure may be grouped under conflict of rail and water carriers; cross hauling of goods; and differentiating between a properly allocating the costs of terminal and line-haul services. The crux of the railroad problem is the uneconomic and costly terminal.

"Under the Director-General we have seen the common use of terminals introduced. This is a step forward, but the fixed overhead capital charges for the individual terminals of the respective carriers in many cities remain. Partial remedy will come with the merging of these terminals, but the real cure is primarily up to Congress and eventually to the commercial and governing bodies of the cities. Only the consumer is interested in the reasonableness of a rate; the shipper's chief interest is in maintaining the proper relationship of his rates to those of his competitors, because he passes along the cost to the consumer, and the carrier's interest under private ownership is in collecting all that the traffic will bear."

Mr. Woolley gave it as his opinion that railroads should not be operated for private gain. "Under federal control," he said, "the cost of the railroads, as a whole, could be divided up equitably and readjustment could be made for the benefit of the entire public. He thought that eventually the whole railroad question would have to be decided by the people at the polls.

ORGANIZATION OF CHURCHES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The forces of righteousness should organize and use their power for the promotion of humanity and Christianity," declared Robert Luce, member-elect of Congress, in addressing the Evangelical Alliance of Boston on Monday. Mr. Luce did not wish to be construed as advocating the entry of the church into politics, as such, but in these days when humanity "is the very essence of legislation in state and nation," he believed there was a large service to be performed.

He particularly urged organization in Massachusetts so that the churches would be prepared to demand, where desirable, a state-wide referendum on proposed legislation, under the new constitutional amendment authorizing the initiative and referendum in Massachusetts. The speaker asked his audience if only the forces of evil were to organize and then "work to promote the liquor traffic, to secure an open Sunday, to keep little children at work in the mills?" He added: "If we are right, why not organize?"

NEW GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA SWORN IN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma—J. B. A. Robertson was sworn into office as Governor of Oklahoma, on Monday, before a joint session of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Oklahoma Legislature. In his inaugural address Governor Robertson touched upon the issues which he will hold to the front of his administration. These are good roads and better education facilities. He has recommended that the State build a system of hard-surface roads at a cost of \$50,000,000. Robert L. Williams, who retired as Governor, goes to Muskogee at once to take his place on the bench as United States district judge for the Eastern District of Oklahoma.

NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE MAJORITY ACTION

BISMARCK, North Dakota—The Non-Partisan League majority on Monday afternoon reconsidering the concessions made to the minority on Saturday in throwing the discussion of resolutions ratifying the league constitutional amendments into a committee of the whole, overrode the minority opposition, ordered the resolutions to final reading, and passed amendments providing for the removal of the present bonded indebtedness limit of \$200,000 and providing for the exemption of all personal property and improvements on land from taxation. The Supreme Court at ten on Wednesday morning is to begin hearings in the action involving the legality of

the adoption at a recent election of five of the league amendments, three of which already are ratified by the House of Representatives. In the action taken on Monday the first test of strength showed 71 leaguers, 34 antis and eight absentees. In the House the league majority is even greater proportionately, insuring early ratification of all league amendments, which barring adverse decision from the Supreme Court, also dominated by the league, should become a part of the state constitution at once.

FISH PRICES AND FISH PROFITS

Abnormal Rates to Disadvantage of Dealers, According to Evidence in Boston Pier Case

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The higher the price for fish at the Boston Fish Pier, where a greater portion of the groundfish used in the United States is landed, the greater is the profit to the 40 dealers who are on trial in a civil suit charging them with a monopoly of the business at the pier. This testimony was obtained from Irving I. Atwood, treasurer of the Boston Fish Pier Company, one of the two combinations of rival dealers at the pier, at the trial on Monday. His counsel, however, obtained from him a statement that high prices reacted against the fish dealers through the refusal of the consumer to pay the price, and that it was more difficult to get rid of high-priced fish; so that abnormal prices were to the disadvantage of the dealers.

According to Warren A. Fitch, a dealer on the pier and a director in the New England Fish Exchange, the modification of the rules of the exchanging Company to offer all its fish for sale was made at the request of J. E. Watts, a director in the Bay State company.

The Bay State company is the rival of the Boston Fish Pier Company, and being a producer of fish, according to the federal attorneys, it had been withholding its catch from sale, and then sending its representatives on to the exchange to bid up the price of fish.

Mr. Fitch was unable to explain how it happened that a Bay State dealer should have asked for a rule which would work a hardship to his own company.

It is expected that counsel for the Bay State, who had intended to offer no evidence in the trial, will call several witnesses.

INTERRED SUSPECT PROVES CITIZENSHIP

ATLANTA, Georgia—Charles F. Banning, wealthy Pittsburgh manufacturer, interned at Fort Oglethorpe, as an enemy alien, on Monday was ordered released by Federal Judge Newman, who granted a writ of habeas corpus brought by Banning, a native of Germany. Judge Newman sustained Banning's contention that he was an American citizen, and that his internment was illegal. The government gave notice of an appeal, and bail was set at \$10,000, which Banning said he would furnish immediately. He protested his loyalty to the United States.

HUBBARD GOLD MEDAL FOR MR. STEFANSSON

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Norwegian Arctic explorer, has been awarded the Hubbard gold medal by the National Geographic Society for his achievements during the last five and a half years, in which he reduced the unknown polar regions of the western hemisphere by approximately 100,000 square miles. His was the largest contribution to the geography of hitherto unknown areas for many years.



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Sky and sea of a wonderful tropic blue; harbors where once lay rakish pirate ships; quaint Spanish towns and massive fortifications.

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LUXEMBOURG IS NOW A REPUBLIC

Despite Attempts of Government to Maintain Dynasty, Grand Duchy Is Declared Republic—Duchess Flees to Château

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
METZ, Lorraine (Monday)—In spite of the attempt by the Government of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to maintain the dynasty, a republic has been proclaimed in Luxembourg, and it is reported that the youthful Grand Duchess has taken refuge in a château in the neighborhood of the city.

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Luxembourg Government issued a proclamation appealing to the people against the movement for the establishment of a republic, and urging support to the dynasty. The proclamation announced that the Grand Duchess Marie declared her readiness to abdicate if her retention of the throne would be an obstacle to the decision taken by the government to seek an economic alliance with the Entente Powers, especially France and Belgium.

The text of the proclamation, which was issued on Friday, follows: "Fellow Citizens: A revolutionary movement aiming at the proclamation of a republic and the downfall of the dynasty was set afoot yesterday in the capital. Disorders, which are the inevitable consequence of this unhealthy agitation, are seriously compromising the national honor and the independence of the Grand Duchy at the most critical hour of its history. The government, therefore, appeals to all citizens who desire to safeguard these precious possessions to help to the utmost in the maintenance of law and order. This is the more important because the country is about to make decisions of the highest importance which will largely affect its future and economic prosperity.

"The government has decided to seek an economic alliance with the Entente Powers, especially France and Belgium. Necessary negotiations will be begun shortly. Recent events having established the fact that the presence of a sovereign might, under certain circumstances, prove an obstacle to the negotiations, the Grand Duchess, zealous of her country's interests, has declared her readiness to renounce the throne and has instructed the government to consider measures to guarantee the independence of the country and the preservation of the dynasty.

"The government will get in immediate touch with the Chamber of

Deputies with a view to discharging its duties. It is convinced that the preservation of the dynasty constitutes at the present moment a necessary guarantee of national autonomy and that it does not represent any obstacle to the realization of the desired economic union.

"The highest interests of state demand that we should not plunge the country into the deadly throes of anarchy. This is also the desire of a vast majority of our fellow citizens. Any decision relative to the dynastic questions and all questions affecting the fate of the country must be reserved until the will of the people of Luxembourg is freely expressed through legal channels.

"We urgently beg our fellow citizens to be united on a basis of national agreement so as to give the country dignity in the eyes of the great friendly Powers and restore to it the peace and calm which it so greatly needs."

The proclamation was signed by Emile Reuter, Premier, and four other ministers.

Luxembourg constituted one of the three small states of Europe which by international agreement were declared neutral territory forever. Under its terms, the Grand Duchy was pledged never to make war, and it was stipulated that it should never be attacked.

The country was raised to the rank of a Duchy in 1354 and since then fell to Burgundy and to Spain, remaining, however, part of the German Empire. By the treaty of Utrecht, it passed to Austria in 1713. Ceded later to France, it was raised to the rank of a Grand Duchy at the Congress of Vienna, and became a member of the Germanic confederation, but under the personal sovereignty of the King of the Netherlands. When Belgium became an independent kingdom in 1831, it was divided between that country and Holland. In 1867, however, an international conference at London made Luxembourg a neutral sovereign state, under guarantee of the powers. In 1890 the Dutch House of Orange became extinct in the direct line of succession, and the country passed to Adolphus of Nassau as Grand Duke. The present Grand Duchess, Marie Adelaide, succeeded him. In spite of her protests and the Treaty of London, the Germans marched their troops directly across Luxembourg territory in 1914, in order to get a more direct route to France.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—According to the Canadian Department of Immigration the number of homestead entries made yearly in Canada increased from 1376 in 1874 to 44,479 in 1911, and decreased in the years following, on account of the war, to 11,199 in 1917.

OIL DISPUTE NEAR A SETTLEMENT

Leasing Bill, Long Pending, on Lands in California and Wyoming, Expected to Be Passed by Congress at an Early Date

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—After years of litigation and legislation, the prospects seem good for an early settlement of the disputed claims in regard to the oil lands of California and Wyoming, and it is likely that the leasing bill, which has for so long hung fire, will soon become a law. Conferees of the Senate and House were in session on Monday and it is understood that they came to an agreement which will expedite the settlement.

The trouble dates back to 1909, when President Taft withdrew certain lands on parts of which claims had already been established and on which certain other interests began to operate even after the withdrawal, which was held to be invalid. The matter was thrown into the courts, and pending a decision, operations continued to develop the properties to which they laid claim and derived handsome profits therefrom. A portion of the proceeds from the sale of oil has been deposited in escrow, under a stipulation with the Department of Justice pending the outcome of the suit. As showing the importance and value of these oil fields the commissioner of the general land office reports the total escrow in Wyoming as over \$2,838,073, and for California and Wyoming \$3,491,544.

The Navy and Interior departments and the Department of Justice have all had a hand in this oil question, and about a year ago leasing bills were introduced into the Senate and House and still the matter has dragged; but the oil companies, having lost out in the courts and having had their contracts canceled in August, have shown a greater willingness to meet the government's demands, although they have been leaving nothing undone to get the best possible terms.

The plan which has had the support of Senator Kendrick of Wyoming would grant the claimants a lease of one-half the land in this oil question, and about a year ago leasing bills were introduced into the Senate and House and still the matter has dragged; but the oil companies, having lost out in the courts and having had their contracts canceled in August, have shown a greater willingness to meet the government's demands, although they have been leaving nothing undone to get the best possible terms.

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1 Hudson Seal Coat, value 210.00.....	\$250	5 Natural Raccoon Coats, value 245.00.....	\$195	2 Fine Muskrat Coat, collar and cuffs of beaver, value 365.00.....	\$325
1 Hudson Seal Coat, value 340.00.....	\$280	4 Natural Raccoon Coats, value 295.00.....	\$260	1 Black Muskrat Coat, value 370.00.....	\$295
1 Hudson Seal Coat, beaver collar and cuffs, value 435.00.....	\$375	1 Natural Raccoon Coat, value 315.00.....	\$265	1 Fine Muskrat Coat, skunk raccoon collar and cuffs, value 295.00.....	\$245
1 Hudson Seal Coat, beaver collar and cuffs, value 325.00.....	\$250	2 Natural Raccoon Coats, value 325.00.....	\$275		

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Crepe de Chine Dresses, straight line collarless model, smart style with two tiered box-plaited skirt, 29.50.

Taffeta Dresses, long narrow skirt, new basque effects, accordion pleating, 29.50.

Serge Dresses, newest silk braiding, narrow skirts, etc., one unusual style with skirt attached to waist in novel manner, 29.50.

Georgette Dresses, with accordion pleating extending down waist and skirt, even tunics, waist and skirt of contrasting materials, heading, etc., 35.00.

Chiffon Taffeta Dresses, headed bolero models; cross-tuckings; embroidered silk overcollars and the latest style features, 35.00.

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Women's Dresses and Misses' Dresses

\$35 and \$45

Taffeta Dinner Gowns, draped overskirt, net sleeves, wide girdle of taffeta, bands of ostrich trimming, 45.00.

Satin Evening Gowns; tunics of net emb. in silver and silver emb. on bodice; net sleeves, wide girdle of satin, 35.00.

Taffeta Evening Gowns, emb. in silver with flowing sleeves; new draped sides, 35.00.

Misses' Taffeta and Net Evening Dresses, over-tunic of net with taffeta bands; cap sleeves of net, 45.00.

Misses' Taffeta and Net Evening Dresses, waist of silver lace and taffeta, skirt of taffeta and of net; ruching, 35.00.

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Moss Spray and Suede Velour

ONE model in moss-spray, soft as bolivia but much warmer. The other of suede velour in semi-fitted style.

AMERICAN LABOR PARTY DEMANDS

New York Branch Asks Representation of Labor According to Voting Strength in All Federal Government Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Representation of labor in proportion to its voting strength in all departments of government and upon all government commissions and agencies of demobilization and reconstruction, is demanded by the local branch of the American Labor Party, which has just been organized here at meetings controlled by the radical element. Nearly 600 delegates were present, according to the credentials committee, and, disregarding the well-known opposition of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, to an independent labor party in the United States, a platform was adopted which formulates "labor's own program of fundamental, social, economic and political change."

The radical Socialists, many of whom attended the meetings, will be invited to affiliate officially with the new party.

The Socialist policy is said to be to watch the new party to see whether it becomes a real labor party, in which case it is likely the two will affiliate. Meanwhile the members of the new party renounce membership in any of the old parties which they all call capitalist. The present executive committee remains in control until membership warrants the calling of a more representative convention.

The recent meetings were not completely dominated by the radicals. There were those who objected, for instance, when the opposition to conscription developed into what one said was Bolshevism. Another delegate asked if all those speaking against all military compulsion were United States citizens. The plank covering this subject was finally adopted in this form: "We are unequivocally opposed to any form of universal compulsory military training in time of peace."

An amendment dropping the words "in time of peace," was lost, but not without debate. The radicals insisted upon the amendment, claiming that there was nothing treasonable or seditious in it.

There seems to be some doubt as to the attitude the Socialist Party will assume toward the new organization. Some of the Socialist leaders are inclined to distrust a labor party, claiming that they are justified in this distrust by the history of former attempts to form and continue such a party. Some of the prominent members of the new party emphasize the opinion that a United States labor party can hold together only through a coalition of various elements. It would not be surprising if the new party should even reach out toward the farmers, the single taxers, and other interests besides the Socialists and the trade unionists.

Chicago Labor Candidates

Nominations Made for Mayor, City Clerk and Treasurer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Independent Labor Party recently formed here by organized labor has made its first nomination for city offices. At the nominating convention held in Hod-carriers Hall, John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, was selected to run for Mayor of Chicago at the spring elections. John Kikulek, organizer for the A. F. of L. in charge of the stockyard workers' organization, a member of the Butcher Workmen's Union, was nominated for city clerk. Knut G. Torkelson, former secretary of the District Carpenters Council, now secretary of Carpenters Union No. 151, a large local, was nominated for city treasurer on the Labor Party ticket.

Fitzpatrick is Irish, Kikulek is Polish, and Torkelson is Scandinavian. Charles Doid, chairman of the Labor Party, said that all the wards were represented at the convention, and that prior to the meeting, 20 of them had been organized or were in process of organization. The remainder, he said, effected organization later, and all were instructed to make nominations for the City Council not later than Feb. 9.

W. E. Rodriguez, former Socialist member of the Chicago City Council from the fifteenth ward, announced in the meeting that he had withdrawn from the American Socialist Party and had joined the Labor Party.

The city candidates of the labor men will start their campaign immediately, Charles Doid announced.

Mooney Case the Issue

National Labor Congress to Consider It in Chicago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—A national labor congress will convene here today to consider the Thomas J. Mooney case. It will be attended by delegates coming from practically every state in the Union, according to Helig Schulberg of San Francisco, who has been associated with the International Workers Defense League on the Pacific coast. The one big thing before this convention, Mr. Schulberg told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Monday, is to bring about developments for a new trial for Thomas J. Mooney and Warren Billings, who were, he charged,

convicted on perjured testimony in the San Francisco bomb case.

There are rumors that other things may come up before the convention, Mr. Schulberg said, but those in closest touch with the Mooney case will insist that the Mooney case be properly disposed of before anything else is taken up. The convention, as called, he said, had but one purpose, and that to consider the Mooney case. Mr. Schulberg said the convention would be one of the most representative of the rank and file of labor that has ever been called. The delegates, he declared, will be directly from the workshops as they are chosen from the locals in the various cities. John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, will open the meeting as temporary chairman. W. Bourke Cockran will deliver an address on the Mooney case, and Frank P. Walsh, formerly connected with the War Labor Board, will deliver an address on Wednesday.

EIGHT-HOUR WORK DAY IS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Resolutions filed in the Massachusetts Legislature call upon the United States Congress to establish a uniform eight-hour work day throughout the nation. The resolutions were presented by Representative Elihu B. Stone of one of the Boston districts and are in part as follows:

"Whereas, the constantly increasing productiveness of machinery created by human labor and resulting from the inventive genius of mankind enables the working class to produce a given amount of wealth in an ever-decreasing length of time; and

"Whereas, the return of the military and naval forces of the United States from the battlefields of Europe and their return to industry under former conditions would result in an intense competition for jobs between them and the formerly untrained workers, especially women and minors, whom the world-wide war has called into industrial activity, which would cause injustice both to the returned men and to the new holders of their former jobs; therefore be it

"Resolved, That it is the opinion of the General Court of Massachusetts, that public interest will be better served, labor more fully employed and prosperity more general, by the reduction of the hours of labor to not exceeding eight per day throughout the nation, except in cases of emergency; and it respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to take necessary steps to provide such uniform work day."

DETROIT FARE CASE REMANDED BY COURT

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

Federal Court decrees upholding an ordinance fixing the rate of street car fares in Detroit, Michigan, and dismissing proceedings brought by the Detroit United Railway to restrain its enforcement, were set aside on Monday by the Supreme Court, which held that the company was entitled to a reasonable return on its investment. The case was remanded for further proceedings. The Supreme Court held that the lower court erred in not hearing the case on its merits, and deciding whether a reasonable return was denied. Justices Holmes, Brandeis and Clark dissented.

The case resulted from the company's efforts to raise fares after the War Labor Board increased the maximum wage rate of its employees from 40 to 48 cents an hour and recommended an advance in fare to meet higher operating costs. This award of the board, the company claimed, added \$2,000,000 annually to its financial burdens.

Petitions asking for permission to increase its fare were denied by the city council, which shortly afterward passed an ordinance fixing a rate schedule. This, the company claimed, was confiscatory.

RETURNING STRIKERS FIND NO EMPLOYMENT

PITTSFIELD, Massachusetts—Employees of the General Electric Company in this city, who have been on a strike since Dec. 14, reported for work at the plant on Monday, as instructed by the War Labor Board, and for a second time found no work awaiting them. During the past week many striking employees were returned to their former positions, but over 1000 are still to be recalled by the company through its preference classification system. These workers at a mass meeting during the morning made affidavits as to conditions confronting them when they reported for work on Monday, and these will be forwarded to the War Labor Board.

General Manager Chesney of the plant says workers who found no employment are recorded as "laid off because of lack of work" and do not lose their standing.

MILK PRODUCERS AND DISTRIBUTORS HEARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Governor Smith's milk commission held a long session here on Monday and heard milk producers and distributors state their cases in the controversy which has reduced milk receipts about 25 per cent. The meeting continued into the evening without decision. The producers ask \$4.01 per hundredweight. The distributors offer \$3.60, and deny that they have made any offer higher than that. The commission was said to be ready to advise the Governor to recommend prompt and drastic legislation to insure normal milk supply if the conference came to no decision.

OWNERS HOLD UP STRIKE HEARINGS

Objection Raised in New York Harbor Controversy to Person-nel of War Labor Board—Order Will Be Enforced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—As the result of President Wilson's urgent request, the National War Labor Board on Monday resumed consideration of the controversy between the boat owners and the harbor workers, with William Howard Taft acting as chairman. The Marine Workers Affiliation, having sent a cable message to the President announcing willingness to arbitrate, was ready to submit its case, but the private boat owners refused to be present as anything more than spectators after Mr. Taft had overruled their objection to Basil M. Manly, joint chairman of the board, and a few other members. The owners said they could not submit their case to an arbitration board some of whose members had signed a statement last week declaring that the workers had been willing to accept the board's rulings, but that the owners had not. The majority of the senators hold the view that this nation can have no dealings, directly or indirectly, with the Bolsheviks, or under any circumstances admit their representatives to the Peace Conference, there is, nevertheless, a very considerable number who take the view that so far as results achieved can be taken as a test of allied success in solving Russian anarchy, these results are none too reassuring.

These same senators pointed out on Monday that the British proposal for a modification of the course so far pursued was based on a conviction on the part of British statesmen that a rapprochement of the allied powers with the warring and anarchical elements in Russia might tend to produce some semblance of internal order in that country while the Peace Conference is outlining a Russian policy. Senator Johnson of California introduced a resolution on Monday which would put the Senate on record as favoring the withdrawal of United States troops from Russia as soon as practicable. One month ago, Senator Johnson introduced a resolution calling on the State Department to submit to the Senate a concrete statement of the policy of the United States toward Russia. Except for the explanation given by Senator Hitchcock, of the Foreign Relations Committee, there has been no official answer from the State Department.

In introducing his resolution on Monday, Senator Johnson read several paragraphs from an article under the signature of Lord Northcliffe appearing in Monday morning newspapers in which, among other things, appeared the following statement:

"So far as Great Britain is concerned, any attempt to transfer further British troops to Russia will be resented fiercely by our people. We have had four and a half years of war, and our soldiers do not enlist for the purpose of policing Russia. I have no doubt that when our army is demobilized an army could easily be raised in Great Britain composed of adventurous spirits who would go anywhere they were sent, but it seems to me imperative that we should first find out what is happening among those 150,000,000 people."

The Senator from California charged that the failure of the State Department to answer his previous resolution was "because it has no policy at all in Russia today."

Senator Sterling, Republican, and Senator Myers, Democrat, delivered speeches opposing consideration of the plan for a League of Nations. They asserted that the United States and the Allies constituted a league bound by "indissoluble ties," and that the question of a League of Nations can be taken up later.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts—The Harvard University Aeronautical Society has petitioned the college faculty

for the establishment of a course in aeronautics, either as a regular college course or in the engineering school. The home-coming of many Harvard men engaged in war aviation work has created considerable interest in the question of a new aeronautics course.

RUSSIAN POLICY STATEMENT ASKED

Movement in the United States Senate to Seek Declaration of Administration's Attitude on Program of Conciliation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Taking advantage of the proposal made by Great Britain for a reconsideration of the allied attitude toward the Soviet Government and the other warring elements in Russia, a strong element in the United States Senate has opened a campaign, the object of which is to have the Administration define the policy which it proposes to follow in Russia and state whether or not it will consider a course of conciliation feasible or desirable.

While the majority of the senators hold the view that this nation can have no dealings, directly or indirectly, with the Bolsheviks, or under any circumstances admit their representatives to the Peace Conference, there is, nevertheless, a very considerable number who take the view that so far as results achieved can be taken as a test of allied success in solving Russian anarchy, these results are none too reassuring.

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NEW WEALTH BUILDS BREWERIES IN JAPAN

Member of Staff of the American Board for Foreign Missions in That Country Points Out Effects of the European War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Pointing out that there has been no time like the present for the work of molding and shaping the thoughts and ideals of the Japanese people, the Rev. Morton O. Dunning, a member of the staff of the American Board for Foreign Missions in that country, says that one of the effects of the war in Japan has been an enormous increase in the wealth of certain classes of people, and that this has resulted in a larger consumption of intoxicating liquors and the building of great breweries. Other effects noted by Mr. Dunning are inflation of prices upon necessary articles of food and commerce, and a "tremendous impetus to the movement for the democratization of the country."

"More than any other class of people," says Mr. Dunning, "ship owners and all having anything to do with shipping have had their wealth multiplied overnight, as it were. Shipping stock that sold at 8, three years ago, has been soaring around 300 and higher, and dividends of 70 per cent have been declared. I understand that one small company sold its ships and turned a neat dividend of more than 3000 per cent. It seems incredible. As a result we have quite a class of 'fun-nari-kin,' or 'ship-become-money' people. It certainly has been 'ship-become money.'"

This newly and suddenly acquired wealth led to a great increase in liquor drinking. It seems strange to read of the strides that prohibition is making in the United States, with breweries turned into candy factories, and at the same time to see immense new breweries being built here. Yet such is the case.

"This increase of wealth, in one or two groups of people, has roused the desire for a similar increase of wealth among other classes. As a result, price manipulation and the cornering of staple products has gone forward beyond all bounds. Paper manufacturers seem to increase their prices every week. The revised translation of the Bible in Japanese is just ready for the press and quantities of rice paper are naturally needed. Mr. Parrott, agent for the Bible Society, was told by the manufacturers that he must order at once if he wished supplies of paper three months hence. When asked what the price of the paper would be, he was told that the price would be fixed at the time of delivery. Naturally the printing of the revised Bible is delayed. This is only one of the countless ways in which the missionary and the Christian work is affected.

"This cornering of the market and inflation of prices led to very serious riots throughout Central Japan last summer. These were the 'rice-riots.' Rice is the staple food of all classes of people. From about five cents a quart it was jumped to 15 cents a quart and even higher. Then the

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In the Middle of the Block

ALIEN TO TEST RIGHT IN COURTS

Action Brought in New Jersey to Determine Authority of License Commissioner in Refusing Permit to Drive Motor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey—Automobile drivers, particularly men and women of alien birth, who require licenses to handle motor-driven vehicles, such as delivery trucks and all similar conveyances, are much interested in the mandamus proceedings which have been begun in the Supreme Court in Trenton, New Jersey, at the instance of Julius Uszky, a Hungarian, living in that city. William L. Dill, state commissioner of motor vehicles, has decided he has no right to issue licenses to enemy aliens, and hence refused the privilege to Uszky. An order, returnable on Feb. 18 in the Supreme Court, has been granted to show cause why the commissioner should not be compelled to issue the license. Uszky is declared to be a Hungarian who has lived in the United States for 11 years, and is credited with not making the protest for himself alone, but for other of his countrymen who are similarly situated.

The application to the court sets forth he is engaged in the dry goods business and that the license is a necessity to him. He affirms he has not been interned by the United States, but has in all respects aided the United States in the war against the Central Powers. Interpretation of the power of state officials in the matter of license discrimination has been discussed in more than one state, and some litigation may ensue until there is a clear ruling by one of the higher tribunals. Notice has been taken of the proposition to be put before the City Council in Springfield, Massachusetts, where Thomas H. Benton, a member of the council, is consulting with the legal department of the city to prepare an ordinance which, if it is established, will prevent the issuance by that municipality of city licenses to persons not citizens of the United States or those who give no evidence of their intention to be citizens.

SOLDIERS TAKING PLACES IN INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Department of Labor is receiving constantly reports which show that throughout the United States the work of placing discharged soldiers in the industries is progressing satisfactorily. These reports show also that the military authorities are cooperating in every way with the Labor Department. Many of the military camps still have many thousands in them, but representatives of the department report that a vast majority of these men have positions awaiting them.

Geutings
(PRONOUNCED GYTING)
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Philadelphia, Pa.

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Regular Geuting Shoes—Some of the Most Famous in America for Men and Women—Marked at Big Savings

Women's Shoes—as low as \$3.90

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Children's, Girls' and Boys' Shoes also Reduced

All Women's Evening Slippers, Carriage Boots, Selling at a Flat Discount of 20% from Regular Prices

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Shoes and Stockings for the family

Every Foot Professionally Fitted—Three Geuting Brothers Supervising

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Take home our delicious Japanese

Cake. A butter sponge with cream

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Made to order or ready to wear

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Patricia models, plain or fur trimmed, \$40.00

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Your attention is especially called to

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STANDARD OF PHILADELPHIA

SPAIN'S JOY OVER ALLIED VICTORY

Exchanges of Compliments Between Spain and Victors Have Been "Numerous and Excellent"—Street Processions Held

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain.—The precise quality of the pleasure of Spain upon the conclusion of the armistice and the imminence of absolute peace is not a simple matter to decide upon, and abroad the cablegrams saying that there have been great rejoicings in many parts of the country over the victories of the Allies may well cause doubts and mystifications. How is it that this super-natural country, whose leaders have so continually been accused of German sympathies and indeed of extending them to the point almost of infringement of neutrality in the interests of the Central Powers, comes now to rejoice with fireworks and festivals over the victory of the Entente? And then it was noted that Spanish official congratulations to the victorious nations were not in the least batch of those received by the latter. Let it be said that since then the exchanges of compliments between Spain and the victors have been numerous and excellent. What the chiefs of Spain have written to some deposed rulers is a matter as to which there is some speculation, but the truth of which may never be known.

As to the rejoicing in Spain over the armistice, it has certainly been great and enthusiastic, and in some cases it has continued for days and had every external appearance of being an expression of joy at the victory of the Allies. In Valladolid, Valencia, Oviedo, and other places, there were great demonstrations, the people marching in processions through the streets, while in several cases the ayuntamientos placed on the municipal records their satisfaction at the victory of the Allies. It was recognized as the proper thing to do to leave cards at the consulates of France, England, Italy and the United States. Again in various places there was a display of the flags of the victorious powers. Certainly all who had obtained possession of such flags made the utmost show of them, but there seemed to be a curious shortage of such goods, and in some districts there was not one to be found. On the other hand, it was discovered that in many places there was a considerable quantity of German flags, which appeared to have been kept in readiness for some special occasion. This was curious, and some have not scrupled to imply that the opportunist Spaniards were prepared to congratulate any sort of victor, that they fancied the Germans for the part, and, being very friendly disposed toward them, made their preparations accordingly.

The truth is that the attitude of the Spanish populace, or for the matter of that of the Spanish rulers also, need not be taken too seriously. The former may on the whole have been somewhat pro-German, partly through ignorance, partly through faulty guidance and the intense German propaganda, but it was certainly much less Germanophile in the last stages of the war than it was before, by reason of the German submarine attacks on Spanish shipping, the heavy losses occasioned thereby, and the sufferings in Spain that resulted. However stupid the people may have been in any part of Spain, the cold, inexorable truth was at last brought home to them that some of their suffering, the bread shortage and the stifling of their trade, was due to the German attacks upon their own friendly state, and a deep growing distrust of Spanish governmental policy was the result. The people began to ask and inquire and wonder, and it is in this way that the seeds of revolution have been sown—if they have been.

But the outburst of joy in Spain was not to any great extent due to the victory of the Allies, but simply to the fact that the war was over and the belief that thenceforth conditions of life in Spain would improve—that and really nothing else. The people did not know enough of the war and the conduct of the Allies to rejoice in their victory, for allied propaganda has not been the same as that of the Central Powers; but naturally when a peace by victory was being celebrated for the happiness it would give to this neutral country, somebody had to be congratulated, and hence the congratulations to the Allies and the natural gratitude that they should have finished off the war. The same would have happened if Germany had won. When, therefore, the position of Spain is being appraised, too much credit should not be given to it for these demonstrations, the reports of which have been so well circulated abroad. It may freely be said, however, that the manifestations of the political parties of the Left and of the Catalunians generally and the people of some other parts, as in Vizcaya, rang absolutely true.

Now take a glance at the developments in this matter on the official side. The Spanish Chamber, or its Left section, wished to send congratulations to the French Chamber of Deputies, but this proposal was not regarded kindly by the authorities. It was wondered afterward why the King could send his congratulations to France and not the Chamber. However, in due course King Alfonso sent his congratulations to President Poincaré on the successful ending to the war which had taught the world the meaning of bravery and patriotism. In his reply the President of the French Republic expressed his grateful thanks for the constant solicitude shown by Spain for the victims of the war. There appeared to be some doubt as to whether his Majesty had sent similar congratulatory messages to the heads of the other nations who

have been associated with France in the victory, and a question upon the subject was asked in the Chamber but met with no satisfactory answer. However, almost immediately afterward it was announced that the King had also sent messages of congratulation to the King of England, the King of the Belgians, and President Wilson. In reply the King of the Belgians has sent to King Alfonso a telegram expressing his warm thanks for the efforts that the Spanish sovereign made in the course of the war on behalf of the population of the occupied parts of Belgium.

In the same way King Alfonso has received a telegram from Prince Alexander of Serbia, thanking him for the protection he had afforded to deported Serbian children. The King has also received Mr. David, French Chargé d'Affaires, who offered to him, on the return of the French prisoners of war in Germany to their own country, the efforts that the President and of the government of the republic for the solitude which the King had unceasingly extended to the interests of the prisoners from the beginning of hostilities. From M. Max, Mayor of Brussels, there has been received a telegram thanking the King warmly for his numerous manifestations of sympathy and for the material aid he has furnished to the Belgian people in the course of the war. The list of these exchanges might be considerably extended, but it is enough to add that the Alcalde of Madrid has sent to the President of the Municipal Council of Paris an enthusiastic message of congratulation on the occasion of the happy issue of the war.

At the opening of a sitting of the Senate an eloquent speech in praise of the Allies and their victory was made by the ex-liberal Minister, Señor Amalio Gimeno. He especially praised the United States for the part it had played in the war, and looked joyously upon the issue as the triumph of right, of justice, and of democracy. Señor García Prieto, in the name of the government, associated himself with the remarks that had been made. The Senate thereupon determined unanimously that in the official records of the proceedings it should be stated that the assembly rejoiced at the end of the war and the triumph of justice and right over brutal force. This was a point further than the Chamber was permitted to go in its expressions.

A hundred deputies have addressed a telegram to M. Clemenceau as follows: "The undersigned, members of the Spanish Parliament, who from the moment in which France suffered from the attack of capitalism have followed with deep emotion the struggle you have maintained for liberty and right and who would have felt as personal the defeat of your noble and humanitarian cause, offer to the immortal French people in this glorious hour the testimony of their enthusiasm and their gratitude."

There have been considerable celebrations at the French and American embassies in Madrid. The British section of the community did not seem to be so spontaneous, and there were some complaints that no proper lead was given to it for making a fitting celebration, but in due course the British Ambassador invited it to the Embassy by means of advertisement, and there he made a speech to the gathering in which he referred to the monarchy as being the wedge which united the Empire. It was an address of curious interest.

Madrid generally takes these matters of celebration somewhat more sedately than the provincial cities. However the capital celebrated the armistice, and perhaps it did it generally with more intelligence than many other places outside Catalonia. At San Sebastian a grand banquet has been given in honor of the victory of the Allies, and the President of the Mercantile Club addressed enthusiastic speeches of congratulation to the French, British and Belgian consuls who were present. There were 400 guests. Needless to say San Sebastian has a very strong interest in France. It is reported that thousands of people in these parts have been to the frontier to pay their respects to the French authorities.

BRITISH LABOR AND TEMPERANCE REFORM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Mr. Arthur Henderson, recently received a deputation representing the Temperance Council of the Christian Church, headed by the Bishop of Croydon. The object of the deputation was to ascertain the attitude of Labor toward the council's "nine points," which include Sunday closing, restriction of hours of sale, reduction of the number of licensed premises, control of clubs' local option, abolition of grocers' licenses and counter-attraction to the public house.

Mr. Henderson said that he considered their program exceedingly practical, and could not imagine that any large section of the community could withhold its support. The annual conference of the Labor Party, he stated, favored giving to localities power to prohibit the sale of drink within their own boundaries; to reduce the number of the places of sale, and to regulate the conditions of sale, and to determine the manner in which places of refreshment should be organized.

Labor desired to protect the bona fide club against bogus institutions, and was as strongly opposed to tied clubs as it was to tied public houses. Labor considered that houses should be regulated and facilities for non-members should be uniform with those of licensed houses; if the conditions of registration were fair and reasonable, he said, they failed to see the need for offensive police inspection, though the local authority should have power to examine the books. The club should be a real social center providing opportunities for recreation and healthy social intercourse. He thought Labor would support all the other points in the program.

ITALIAN PREMIER'S SPEECH IN CHAMBER

Signor Orlando, at Opening of Parliament, Says War Had Been Greatest Social and Political Revolution in History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The reopening of the Italian Parliament took place in the great hall for the Chamber of Deputies. Such was the eagerness to be present on the historic occasion and to hear the Premier's speech that eager crowds of ticket holders rushed in to take possession of their seats in the galleries as soon as the doors were opened. As the deputies began to arrive Signor Salandra was especially warmly greeted and Signor Barzilli was met with cries of "Viva l'Italano Trieste!" There was a round of applause when Signor Giardini, the deputy for newly liberated Udine arrived and again when the former Premier, Signor Boselli, came in, but a chilling silence was preserved when Giolitti entered the hall with his friend Peano. It was noteworthy, too, that, after the Premier's speech, when

Giolitti went over to offer his congratulations there was a very distinct murmur.

The rising of the President of the Chamber, Signor Marcora, brought all the ministers and deputies to their feet and the first words of his patriotic speech, "Italy is complete" in it with an enthusiastic reception, as did also his allusions to the fact that in his youth he had listened to Mazzini and had been one of Garibaldi's soldiers. The great demonstration, however, was reserved for Signor Orlando, and, when he rose to speak, the deputies cheered and cheered again.

The immensity of the historical events which had taken place during the past few weeks, he declared, was beyond the power of the intellect to grasp and transcended speech. The dawn of which he had spoken to the deputies in the previous month had now brightened into midday. They had achieved victory, and if peace had not yet come, they had the sure promise of it and the scourge of destruction had ceased. Signor Orlando spoke of the righteousness and of the necessity of the war. They had not only to complete their national unity, he declared, but to assure the conditions essential to their existence as an independent state, and they had to help to defend the liberties of all. They had in fact to risk their life to save the reasons for life under pain of incurring their moral disqualification.

It was above all the force of an

idea, Signor Orlando said, which had given the Italian people the faith to stand firm through 41 months of war. The enthusiasm of the early days of the war had little by little become tempered into an austere discipline, but the fire which burnt in their hearts became a great conflagration in the moment of disaster, and the whole people had arisen, determined to fight the enemy, events, and destiny, and in that faith had lain their salvation and their victory. In obedience to the words of the King, soldiers and people had formed one army.

Signor Orlando spoke of their celebrations of the victory of the previous June; Italy was saved, but they had not then reconquered their territory, nor freed their brothers, and they waited for their hour to come. Amid great applause he went on to speak of their recent victories. In a few days, he said, they had regained their cities; on the same day the tricolor had gone back to Udine and had been hoisted in Rovereto, Trent, and Trieste. What was that, but a miracle he asked—a miracle which faith had brought about? With deep feeling the Premier spoke of the beloved names of Trent and Trieste and of the constant devotion those towns had shown to the mother country. It was noteworthy, in view of recent events, that a group of deputies followed up the cries of "Viva Trent e Trieste!" with that of "Viva l'Italano Plume!"

The Prime Minister paid warm tributes to Italy's allies, France, England and America, which were acknowledged from the diplomatic gallery by M. Barrère and Sir Rennell Rodd, the French and British ambassadors, and by Mr. Richardson of the American Embassy. Hearty applause was given to the tribute to each country but the demonstration in favor of America was especially enthusiastic. The expressions of gratitude to the Allies were followed up by the Premier with one to the Italian nation, "our own people."

The war, the Premier declared, had brought about incalculable international as well as political changes. The Austro-Hungarian state, an anachronism, a combination of peoples with different history, language and race, held together by force, had disappeared, and if the Ottoman Empire had not disappeared, the scope of its bad government was reduced. The nationalities which formerly constituted Russia were rearranging themselves, although how it was at present impossible to say, and the dismemberment of Poland was being made good; the axiom of nationality, therefore, was triumphing, the purest assertion of the democratic spirit of which Mazzini had been an apostle. The changes in the governments corresponded to the changes in the states, and the end of the war found none of the military autocracies standing which had seemed so firmly rooted.

This war, he declared, was at the same time the greatest social and political revolution in history, surpassing even the French Revolution.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—"A League of Nations is an indispensable instrument, if as a people, we are really desirous, as I believe we are, not only of having peace at the forthcoming conference, but the permanency of that peace guaranteed, after all the sacrifices we have made," said Lord Parmoor at a recent meeting of the British Constitution Association. Something was wanted, he said, in the nature of a court of representatives of the nations which by degrees should introduce an international common law. There would be no difficulty, he considered, about the members of the conference carrying out the views which had generally been adopted in international relationship, if they would be content to submit juridical questions to arbitration. The British people were intensely anxious to have a new basis in international relationship in the direction of union and cooperation instead of the old policy of international force and animosity. There was no reason, Lord Parmoor said, why a practical scheme for such a league could not be worked out.

Come See the Essex

Its First Showing—A Light Weight Quality Car

Next Thursday—\$1395

F. O. B. Factory

Motorists will have their first sight of the Essex next Thursday, January 16th.

It is the car which motor papers have mentioned so frequently during the past year as a new solution of automobile transportation.

Automobiles have been developed along two widely different lines. One has been toward a cheap light car. Economy and low first cost have been its chief advantages.

The other has been toward luxury, comfort and endurance. It has meant high first cost and heavy maintenance expense.

The Essex combines the advantages of these two types. It is moderately priced, and economical in operation. It has no useless weight. Its performance, comfort and finish, to the minutest detail, is comparable to that which you could get only in high priced cars.

Be One of the First to Ride in It

We begin public demonstrations of the Essex on Thursday. Hundreds of other dealers in all parts of the country are making their first showing of the Essex on that day.

If you will come in on Thursday, or better still, telephone that you will be on hand, we will arrange to demonstrate the Essex to you so that you can be one of the first in this community to ride in this new car.

The Essex is to do its own advertising.

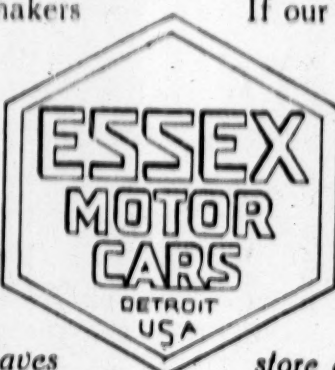
Whatever you hear of it in the future will be whatever people choose to say about it.

No descriptions are to be advertised until hundreds of thousands of motorists have said what they think of the Essex.

It is to be sold on the merits of its performance and not by what we or the makers may claim for it.

That is the way the Essex was introduced to us.

We were invited to the factory. A lot of conjecture had been advanced about the Essex, but the makers would give us no particulars.



Demonstrating Car leaves

store every half hour

The Henley-Kimball Co.

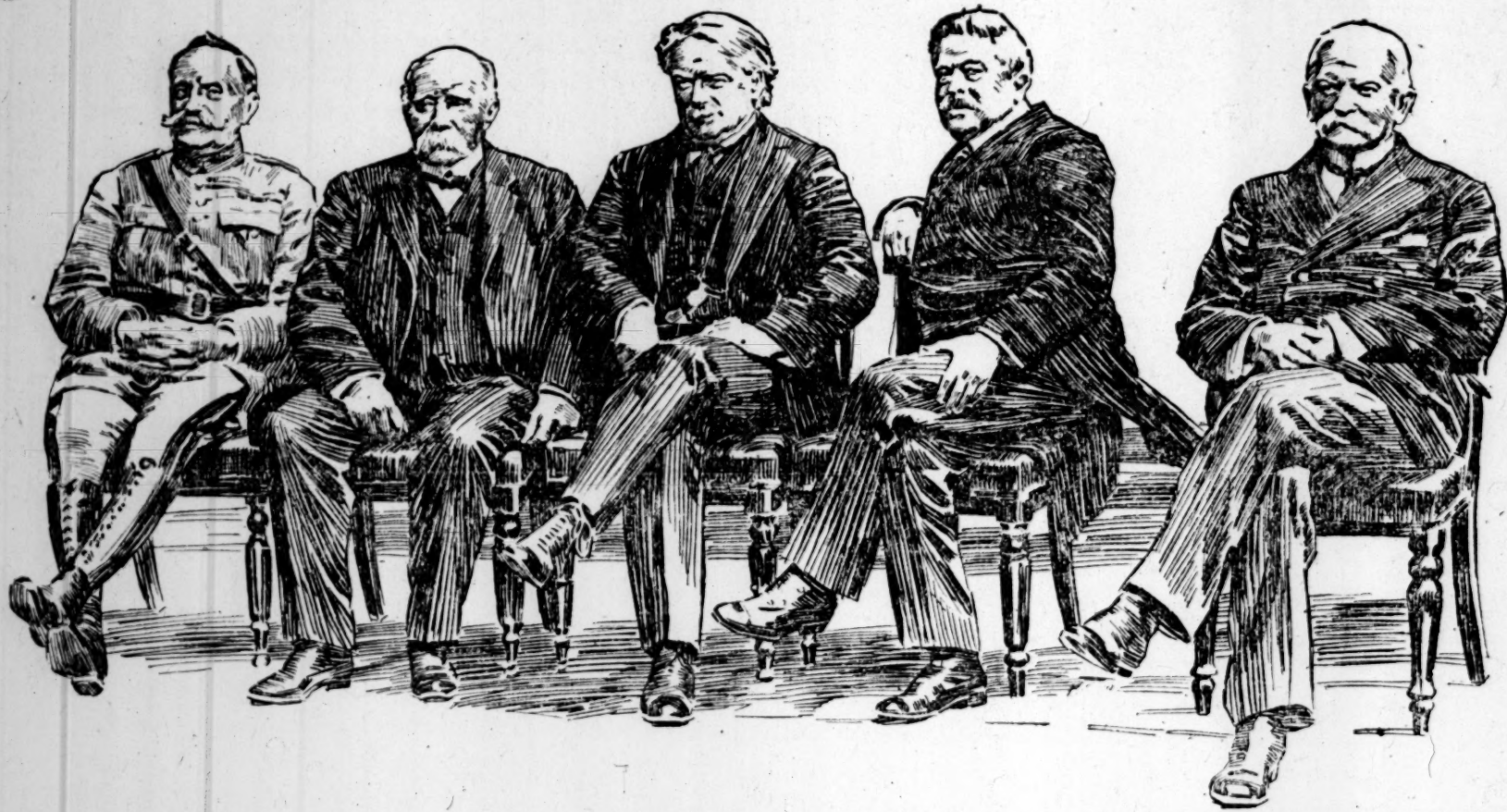
Hudson and Essex Distributors

652 Beacon St., Boston

Telephone, Back Bay 5330

To Bring About Agreement Between Jugo-Slavs and Italians, It Is Suggested That Fiume and Zara Be Free Cities

terred to be removed. It is accordingly in the most favorable conditions. Flume, written some 10 days later than the events just described, the special correspondent of the *Giornale d'Italia*, a paper which has always maintained an attitude which may at first be called reserved on the subject of the Jugo-Slavs, declares that the state of the city would be good material for comic opera if it were not that "sacred interests of our compatriots" were concerned. The most heterogeneous collection of combatants armed with an ostentatious carelessness parade the streets "to maintain order in the name of a Jugo-Slavia which is collecting and constituting its army from the remains of that of the Empire." He describes the Italian inhabitants as all unarmed as being the subject of futile domiciliary visits and searches on the part of the soldiery and Croatian post-men, but that, as to the most disagreeable matters, he declines to express his own views, but feels bound to indicate the real situation which contains the possibilities of unhappy complications. The Italian police, set up by the Italian National Committee, have all been disarmed, and the Croatian police, he declares, fire shots against the houses of the Italian National Committee. An armed Croat patrol entered the civic hall and ordered the raising of the Italian flag. Numerous other similar incidents are recorded and he concludes by saying that he does not wish to increase the already existing tension between the Italians and the Jugo-Slavs, but that if the new state



Left to right: Marshal Foch and M. Clemenceau (France), Mr. Lloyd George (Great Britain), Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino (Italy).

"At Winslow, the tin ore is in rather small veins, with violet colored fluorite and mica, the tin ore in the form of small chunks, rather dull, blackish crystals. It may be that the ore here and elsewhere in the State is too poor to work profitably; it is, however, interesting to note that in Tasmania it has been found profitable to work ore containing only 0.29 per cent tin, for export. Unquestionably, tin ore is one of the interesting mineral possibilities of the State."

"Most interesting were the mail models hung on the wall, showing the comparative size of a Gotha, a German giant aeroplane, and the British Camel which brought the giant down. Likewise also the wing of a Camel hung against the wing of a Gotha. The battle is not always to the strong," though in the air it very frequently goes to the swift. The British Camel is a curious little machine with its straight upper wings, while the lower planes are inclined upward (dihedral

"The armored trench-raider took the thoughts back to the infantry, and its fogs and friends in the air. When an aeroplane flies low over the trenches it comes under intense fire from rifles and machine guns and the airmen ran big risks of being hit or of having their petrol tank punctured. The Ger-

"The other side of the picture also comes to the mind; the heroism of the British airmen who every day flew low, without armor, to attack the German infantry and help the British assault. One bullet through a vital part of the engine—an ordinary mis-

The work of the Independent Air Force is represented by one De Havilland D. 9, "veteran of many daylight bombing raids on Germany." All honors to this war-worn veteran which, none the less, looked spick and span among the dingy, battered German machines around it. It brought a totally different picture before the eyes—the start in the chill before dawn, the journey high above the clouds, and skillful dodging of Archies on the way, the grim fight with the protecting squadron of chasers, the triumphant breakthrough, the nerve required to face the barrage round the German town, the critical moment when the bomb-sights come in line with the objective, the pressing of the lever, the joy with which the bursts are seen on the right spot, the fighting journey back, and the arrival, exhausted but unharmed, such as these experiences and emotions have been known by those who sat in the cockpit of that D. H. 9.

Our airmen have done their work right well. They now are free from care, for the victory is won. It is well that the British public should see and rejoice over the spoils of the airmen's fights.

Legal Questions Raised by Enforcement of Military Order to Come Before Judge Hanan

The prohibition order is being enforced by the military police, who frequently search persons and vehicles passing from Panama or Colon into the Zone, when there is any reason to suspect efforts to introduce liquor.

There has been considerable effort by lawyers representing liquor interests to resist this order and to question its validity. They claim that the Canal Zone is under the civil government and is subject only to congressional action or executive decrees by the President.

But the canal act specifically provides for complete powers in the hands of the commanding officer of the troops in time of war, who practically supersedes the civil government, or at least has the power to direct or to change its acts. The order prohibiting the introduction of liquor into the Canal Zone is purely a military law at present, although the sale or manufacture in the Zone has been prohibited for six years now—since 1912 when it was abolished by an act of the Isthmian Canal Commission, a rule continued by General Goethals when he became the first Governor of the Canal and the commission form of government ended.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Through the Birmingham office of the United

the Birmingham office of the United States Employment Service, more than 200 soldiers have obtained positions in this city and the district since Jan. 1.

Birthday Sale prices offered during this famous January event are not excelled even by ourselves

[illegible]

Mail and Telephone Orders Filled If Received Within Three Days

Watch for a NEW Bulletin of Bargains Every Day

In addition to the above items Birthday Bargains are on sale in every section of the store

FIRTH-STERLING
TOOL STEELS

THE knowledge, experience and skill of SHEFFIELD combined with the best PITTSBURGH practice have made these steels a standard of QUALITY and UNIFORMITY wherever Tools are used

FIRTH-STERLING
STEEL COMPANY

McKeesport, Pa.

NEW YORK BOSTON PHILADELPHIA
CLEVELAND PITTSBURGH
CHICAGO

RAILWAY LOAN TO CHINA IS PLANNED

United States Bankers Have
\$30,000,000 Credit in View—
Three Other Nations May Be
Invited to Participate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—It is understood in commercial circles that a group of United States bankers is considering the question of a \$30,000,000 loan to China for the rehabilitation of her railroads. It is understood also that future loans may be made for the building of new roads. John J. Abbott, of this city, is expected to make a survey of China before the loan is actually negotiated. Mr. Abbott is already well informed concerning Chinese affairs, having made a similar trip within the last two years. In addition to this knowledge gained by actual inspection, he is a sincere friend of China and has faith in the future of that Republic.

The so-called "American group" of bankers was formed a few months ago for the purpose of considering a \$50,000,000 loan. This money was to have been used in establishing a new currency system. At that time, however, conditions in China were unsettled, due to the friction between the North and the South of that country. But since the election of the new President, Hsu Shi-Chang, who is believed to have demonstrated his ability in the matter of conciliation, the condition of the internal affairs of the country has improved greatly. The improved condition came too late, however, as the \$50,000,000 loan proposition was abandoned on account of the strife that prevailed at the time.

The readiness of the Chinese Government to cooperate with the United States, and the evident desire of her leading officials to establish a firm trade foundation with this country on a basis that will enable China to secure sufficient customs revenue to make foreign loans unnecessary, have brought about a favorable change in the opinion of United States business interests, and it is considered quite probable that the railroad loan now proposed will be successful. In diplomatic circles, this change is considered due entirely to the ability and diplomacy of the new President of China and those officials and advisers under him who are now responsible for affairs in China.

It was during the Taft administration that the first serious effort was made by United States interests to develop China, when the American group of bankers joined with European bankers, known as the international group, in a loan of \$50,000,000 to the Chinese railroads. Later on, the United States and European groups became the six-power group, composed of representative banking combinations of the United States, Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia and Japan. Cooperation of this group naturally ceased when Germany began the war, and the partnership was dissolved.

It is possible, however, that some of the nations in the former six-power group may be invited to participate in the loan to China, but the new line-up, it is considered, probably will be a four-power group, Germany and Russia being eliminated. Much will depend upon the final survey of China by Mr. Abbott. Recent reports to the Department of Commerce indicate that conditions in China are better than for many years.

I. W. W. ACTIVITIES
WATCHED BY POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Springfield, Massachusetts Office

SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts—I. W. W. propagandists have become active among a colony of several hundred Russians in this city. Meetings are being held frequently and speakers from large centers are addressing gatherings of from 400 to 500 persons in several languages. I. W. W. propaganda, printed in English and Russian, is being distributed amongst those attending.

As there has been no special attempt at secrecy, the authorities have had no difficulty in keeping in close touch with the meetings, and police officers in plain clothes have been present to watch developments. While sentiments not entirely respectful to established institutions have been frequently voiced, there appears to have been no incitement to unlawful acts, the leaders bending their energies chiefly to building up membership in the organization.

It is believed that this city offers but a limited scope for I. W. W. propaganda owing to the general character of its population. While the proportion of aliens is probably as large as in other cities outside of the great centers, the nature and diversity of the city's industries in general have called for a higher grade of skilled labor than in the so-called mill cities of the East that are given over largely to some single industry. The varied nature of industries also has had a stabilizing influence that has resulted in a smaller element of floating population than in many other places.

BROADER INFLUENCE
OF COLLEGES URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Association of American Colleges, at its meeting here, went on record in favor of a federal department of education, and passed a resolution calling upon its executive committee to work to extend the influence of American college education to foreign lands. The association declared that it welcomed the

interchange of views on this matter with foreign educators, and approved of the bringing of 100 French girls to the United States to attend American colleges. The association proposed that this plan be continued, and that students be brought from other countries also. The association also went on record in favor of a continuance of military instruction in the colleges.

Another resolution called for the appointment of a committee to consider and report upon the advisability of establishing courses in colleges on the history and appreciation of the fine arts, including architecture, and that this committee be requested to confer with the American Institute of Architects as to the contents of such a course.



Types
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

GERMAN AGENT TAKEN
IN NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Confessing that he was a spy working under the direction of Apptoot, Holland's master Germany spy, Peter Zwazy, who came to the United States some time ago under another name, was held in \$5000 bail by a United States commissioner, charged with having violated the Espionage Act. Zwazy is said to have acknowledged to naval authorities that he was sent here to send information regarding troop movements, and particularly in connection with the Levithan.

He said, however, that he had sent no information from here but that before coming to the United States he had acted as a German spy in England and had been well paid although he had given little information. Zwazy was applying for a passport to return home when discovered. In default of bail he was lodged in the Tombs.

MEXICANS ARRESTED

TUCSON, Arizona—Seven Mexican and Mexican-American residents of Tucson and Douglas were arrested here on Monday by federal authorities, charged with smuggling arms into Mexico in connection with a new revolutionary movement.

"FIFT" AVENUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"So this is Fifth Avenue," said the stranger from Wichita, Kansas, in disgust as he was roughly elbowed off the sidewalk by the seething mass of foreign-born loaf-workers who at lunch hour infest "The Avenue of the Allies" anywhere below Twenty-Third Street.

Way back in his home town the local newspapers and movie theaters had often pictured to him a magnificent boulevard of wealth and fashion—but here he was at last, sadly disappointed in the street of his dreams, for some mischance had directed him to the wrong end of it. "So this is Fifth Avenue," he kept muttering to himself as he was caught in the powerful undertow of humanity which surged about the corner of Twenty-Third Street and Fifth Avenue, till a sympathetic New Yorker, scenting his quest, directed him a few blocks north into the land of Tiffany and types.

Of course Fifth Avenue has been overdone journalistically and the shelves of public libraries and book stores are filled with beautifully bound volumes describing the old Knickerbocker families, their abodes, their horses, art and hothouses on Fifth Avenue; but I venture to think that the human characters from the four corners of the earth that one encounters on the famous thoroughfare today have not ever been "done."

Of what interest are the palatial homes of New York's Four Hundred, or the smart shops, as compared with the delightful human types that, more than ever since the beginning of the war, crowd the avenue. Rich squatters (ranch owners) from Australia, bound for London; dapper French officers, distinguished-looking foreigners (diplomats from the courts of the Allies), broad-shouldered, ruddy-faced Aussies and New Zealanders, swagger British officers escorting athletic American young women, handsome West Pointers (just the kind Leyendecker draws) promenading with sweet Harrison Fisher girls, who look as if they stepped from the magazine covers, prominent stars of the stage and screen, and—well—as a matter of fact, Fifth Avenue is merely a screen upon which men and women, merely



An Australian stalwart
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

clinging to his arm. The traffic policeman releases a flood of vehicles and dams the human tide with his "go" sign, and so we view the flashing types as "stills" for a moment. A close-up of our dourboy reveals the fact that mother and son are very silent, just content to be in each other's company again. He is no toy soldier, but has been through the flame; the expression on his face would denote that, even if the stripes on his sleeve were covered.

Fifth is a splendid avenue upon which to study the behavior of crowds. Here, in the window of a famous art dealer is a glorious Meissonier. Thousands of well-dressed, seemingly cultured people pass it by without a glance, yet the same people crowd around the window of a store but a few paces away breathlessly admiring a sign-writer, who, with camel's-hair brush, is laying the gold leaf upon his lettering. Strange also is the fact that a crowd of fashionable folk, who a moment previously hadn't a second to spare, and were "shockingly busy" or "terribly rushed," will be kept waiting an hour or more by the sight of a tiny speck of a man painting a flagstaff some eighteen stories above the sidewalk.

A good spot for close-ups on the avenue is at the window where an exhibition of luscious fruit and nuts

received in audience by kings whose thrones were tottering. He is here on official business of a foreign government, and probably carries in that mysterious looking wallet documents that—but what is the use of surmising, for somebody closer to our hearts is flashed upon the avenue's screen. A doughboy (proudly wearing the Croix de Guerre), with a little woman in black (presumably his mother)



On fatigue parade
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

tempt some passers-by to linger and give vent to "bromides," the most popular of which seems to be, "Oh, aren't they wonderful! They are just like wax." Judging by the remarks picked up by the fruit-store window, it seems that there are a lot of kindly folk who still believe that nature cannot produce anything in the same line so beautiful as paper flowers or tinted wax fruit.

A chat with the manager of one of the numerous picture galleries on the avenue gives one a new viewpoint on art patrons. "A shabby-looking individual, and suspicious-looking at that," said the art man, "may walk into our galleries and ask for a Corot or a Burne-Jones. Do you see that man over there? He is a wealthy Australian squatter. You wouldn't think so to look at him, yet he has a passion for buying—big prices, too—everything of Frederic Remington's he can lay his hands on. No, he doesn't pretend to know anything about art, but he says that Remington's pictures of horses and cattle, his handling of sunlight, hazy blue foothills, great mountains and open spaces, remind him of his beloved Australia, so he buys—just to give to his London pals."

In the art stores is the place to study the avenue types in repose. "I don't know much about pictures," said a sprightly girl to her companion, "but this is a handy place to step in out of the cold to powder my nose and fix my hair," and then by way of creating atmosphere she will ask the price of a piece of statuary, and when she is informed that it can be had for \$6500 will reply, "Isn't it cute?"

On the other hand, devotees of the various art cults are to be found worshipping at the shrine of their favorites, and if one listens it is possible to hear a group of art school students speaking such familiar words as middle distance, lack of feeling, balance, technique, handling, perspective, etc., etc. Fifth Avenue at Forty-Second is a new world since the saving of democracy started, for, from the library steps, temporarily converted into a sort of midway, orators, artists, singers and entertainers have launched "Lend," "Save," "Give" and "Fight" campaigns which have brought in their train a host of people new to the avenue.

A policeman on duty in the crowd at the corner, while trying to sift one of the various languages spoken from the other, despairingly threw up his hands saying, "They call this the Avenue of the Allies, but it's the Tower of Babel itself." Now that the war is over, the officers' and men's shelters, inquiry booths, etc., erected upon the library steps, help to retain the war-time atmosphere which somewhat marred the classic outlines of the great building.

No matter how much has been written of Fifth Avenue, nobody ever suspected that Salvation Army lassies, rollicking sailor boys, French marines, female captains of police, etc., would have to be added to its permanent gallery of street sketches. The "drives" and festivities of the last few years have discovered Fifth Avenue for a lot of strangers, and they have come to stay.

There is ample sketching material in the well-meant, kindly ladies of stout middle age whom the war has

thrust into official uniform, including leggings and spurs, and the eternal feminine is evidenced in the khaki-clad girl who sits in the chauffeur's seat of an ambulance—knitting.

Near some of the famous stores the curbstone once sacred to the waiting footman, who, rug over arm, proudly awaited his august mistress, is being invaded by the poorer classes, who come to watch the returned soldiers. Before the war, such an intrusion by the inhabitants of Seventh, Eighth and Ninth into the sacred precincts of Fifth was unheard of.

While projecting our Fifth Avenue pictures, let us flash back a moment and register a characteristic bit which is typical of the famous street. There are the windows of the clubs, each framing the kind of clubman we all know so well. Leaning back in a heavy upholstered (red morocco) armchair, gold-rimmed Oxford low down on his nose and the afternoon paper all that is visible of him, he is a thing apart, unapproachable to the masses, his reserve accentuated by the heavy plush curtains which drape the windows that frame him.

And now to the Plaza and Savoy near the entrance to the park, which is given over mostly to entrancing girls in riding habits, attendant grooms and mettlesome (sometimes) saddle horses. Here the avenue, with its wealth and fashion, is as far apart from the Washington Square end with its alleged Bohemianism as the poles.

How I would love to see our friend from Wichita, Kansas, in this vicinity, say on Sunday afternoon, when smart New York is taking a ride to the park via Fifth Avenue. I guess he would write to the folks back home, "Fifth Avenue is some street."



The stranger
Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

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SCHOOLS OPENED FOR
COMMUNITY SINGS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Massachusetts—Announcing it as his belief that there is no one thing that encourages and fosters a better spirit of Americanism than the meeting and mingling of the various elements of the city's population at community sings, Mayor Pehr G. Holmes has issued notice of these events at the four public high school buildings for Sunday afternoons until the warm weather permits them to be held in the open air. The War Camp Community Service will cooperate with the Mayor in this movement and J. Edward Bouvier, who has had a wide experience in directing community sings, has been secured as leader.

Mayor Holmes says there is a growing popularity for these community sings, and he is confident that the public will show their appreciation of the opening of the school halls for this purpose by turning out in large numbers. If the anticipations of the Mayor are fulfilled, and he has every assurance that they will be, it will not be long before other public school buildings will be opened on Sunday afternoons for sings. It is believed that many of the outlying districts of the city would be glad of an opportunity to conduct community sings, and it is probable that the present movement will ultimately be extended to many of the grammar school buildings which have assembly halls.

CHANGE IN SERVICE
BOARD IS PROTESTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Resolutions have been adopted by the New York Board of Trade and Transportation protesting against the plan to abolish the present dual Public Service Commission system. The resolutions urge that the undivided attention of the commission is required to handle the great transit facilities and operations in Greater New York, and point out that this commission should not have its duties transferred elsewhere. The commission was organized, it was explained, through the efforts of the Board of Trade to take the place of the Railroad Commission, which was located in Albany at a time when the transit problems of the city were extremely complex.

A resolution of the canal committee proposed the deepening of the Richelieu River and the Chambly Canal, between Lake Champlain and the St. Lawrence River. It was urged that a conference between government and Canadian officials be held to consider this plan.

Now in Progress
Our Annual January
Sales Event

Offering Women's Undergarments, Blouses,
Corsets, Neckwear and Petticoats as well as
Table Linens, Bedspreads, Sheets and Cases
at uncommon savings.

Emery, Bird, Thayer Company

KANSAS CITY, MO.

National City Bank
914 Walnut Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
STRONG—CONSERVATIVE
Capital
Surplus
Profits
\$2,000,000.00
Your Business Invited

Member of the
Florists' Association
Florists' Delivery
1017 Grand Avenue
KANSAS CITY, MO.

The "West's" Finest and most up-to-date milk plant is now open for your inspection.

On Gilman Road at Thirteenth Street, Kansas City
All grades of milk and cream wholesale and retail.

Aines Farm Dairy Company
Both Phones South 851

MONKEY
STEAM DYEWORKS CO.
THE HOME OF QUALITY

Cleaning Dyeing Pressing
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221 W. 12th Street, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

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Downtown Location, 1120 Walnut St.
4th Floor Take Elevator
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FIREPROOF
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Gotham
Gold Stripe
Silk Hose
for Women

In 50 New Shades

\$1.75

Wool Brothery
KANSAS CITY

We Are Equipped
To Handle MEN'S Clothes Only
Positively darn hose, sew on buttons and return each article in complete repair without additional charge.

THE BACHELOR'S LAUNDRY COMPANY
"For the Stomper Box Exclusively"
2904-2906 BROADWAY
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Shoe Repairing
307½ West 12th Street
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

HARZFELD'S PARISIAN

PETTICOAT LANE—KANSAS CITY

Announcing Initial Displays in
the Harzfeld Specialty Shops of

Individualized New Modes for
Southland and California Wear

Introducing limited, but very choice selections, of apparel with an appeal to all women, as well as to the winter traveler to the South; new and charming modes expressive of the secrets Dame Fashion has in store for the new season.

TAILLEUR SUITS GOWNS PASTIME FROCKS
SKIRTS CHIC MILLINERY BLOUSES
COATS AND ACCESSORIES

JOHN TAYLOR DRY GOODS COMPANY
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

THIS WEEK WE ANNOUNCE A

January Sale of Curtains

A sale including new spring goods underpriced, as well as broken lines from regular stock, at special sale prices. There are voiles, marquisettes and filet nets, plain or trimmed, in four sale lots at 1.95, 2.75, 2.95 and 3.95.

Kayser
Silk
Gloves
for Spring

They're here—in a showing that's most complete.

All of heavy Milanese, and Tricot silk—with double finger tips—in white, black, gray, navy and champagne—self and contrasting backs—85c to \$2 a pair.

Jones—Main St. First Floor

THE JONES STORE CO
KANSAS CITY

Berkson Bros
1108-1110 Main Street, KANSAS CITY, MO.
KANSAS CITY, KANS.
TOPEKA, KANS.

Announce

New Modes

in Dresses, Coats, Suits,
Blouses, Separate Skirts and
Millinery

Klines
1112-14 Walnut thru to 1113-15 Main
KANSAS CITY, MO.

We are showing an attractive selection of new Georgette Crepe and braid combination Hats for Mid-Season, most reasonably priced—
\$5 to \$7.50

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

PRICE REDUCTIONS
IN COTTON GOODS

Some Leading Lines Experience
Precipitate Drop—Gradual
Increase in Volume of Business
Reported by New Bedford

NEW YORK, New York—Decided
reductions in prices of some of the
principal lines of cotton goods have
been made. Prices of the Fruit of the
Loom have dropped nine cents to 21
cents a yard. A decline of six cents
has taken place in Lonsdale's to 19
cents a yard. These are the greatest
reductions that have been made at
any one time in the last 50 years.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW BEDFORD, Massachusetts—A
gradual increase in the volume of
new business being booked by the
cotton manufacturing establishments
has been noticeable lately. The total
is still much less than normal, but the
fact that it is increasing confirms the
expectations of the mill men that
buyers cannot wait much longer be-
fore filling requirements. Both buyers
and producers have been marking
time ever since the cessation of hos-
tilities. Buyers have been waiting
until producers were forced by the
lack of business to reduce their prices
or else shut down. Producers have
been waiting for the time when the
buyers must place orders or else leave
themselves with too little time to get
the goods dyed or finished, made up
and into the hands of the retailer in
time to take advantage of the season's
trade. The result has been that prices
have been reduced somewhat, but not
as much as buyers expected, and the
mills are preparing to hold down fur-
ther production to the minimum rather
than to make further cuts. Time
for the buyers to accept the situa-
tion, and many mill men will be
surprised if most buyers do not find
that they have already overstayed the
market.

The first concrete evidences of a
reawakening interest in fine combed
yarn fabrics came last week in the
form of a limited amount of new con-
tracts for plain staple lawns and or-
ganadies. Inquiry continues very active
in other lines, but a marked prefer-
ence for the finer constructions is
noted, and it is these finer construc-
tions that the New Bedford mills are
best adapted to make. Pressure for
early deliveries on the little business
that has been put through is nothing
more than has been expected in view
of the shortness of the time that re-
mains to prepare the goods for retail
merchandising.

Print cloth business was slightly
more active last week, although the
total sales were less than 50,000
pieces. Sales have been mostly in
small lots, and these were either for
spot delivery or for delivery within
the next six or eight weeks. Inquiry
has been broader, but the majority of
the actual business has been for the
wider goods, although there was some
buying of the narrower fabrics by
representatives of the bagging trade.
New business among the yarn mills
was confined to the tire trade, but as
a fairly good volume of this was
passing, many of the spinners are
now placed in a position so comfort-
able with regard to new business that
they can afford to wait until the spring
demand is in full swing. One order
for 500,000 pounds of combed tire yarn
was reported, and a number of deals
that involved more than 50,000 pounds
each. Knitting yarns have been prac-
tically at a standstill, while weaving
yarns, although eliciting some inter-
est from yarn consumers, were not
bought in any great quantity.
Prices have been firm. Fine,
combed yarn fabric producers were
able to command a fairly good level
for their goods, but even at that had
to eliminate a great portion of the
profit which was common during the
war period. In regard to this big
margin of profit, buyers argued that
mills would not be forced to lower
prices still further later in the season,
thus allowing those who waited
an opportunity to undersell those who
made their contracts earlier. Print
cloth manufacturers were slightly
easier on their prices, some styles
having been lowered 1/4 to 1/2 a cent
a yard. There was no uniformity.
Each mill apparently tried to get the
best price possible without losing the
deal. Yarn mills were irregular in
their quotations, some holding firmly
to the same prices quoted for the last
two weeks, and others being inclined
to concede a point or two where nec-
essary. At least one mill turned down
business offered at slightly under the
prices it had originally quoted, even
though it was compelled at the time
to increase curtailment of production
to avoid accumulating unsold goods
ahead. One of the difficulties that
spinners have had to contend with
has been the large number of small
lots of yarn that could be picked up
in the market at various times for
very much less than the lowest prices
the mills would consider.

Curtailment has been slightly in-
creased, especially among the print
cloth mills, several more of the plants
shutting down the last two days of
last week.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile
paper 5 1/2%. Sterling 60-day bills
4.73%, commercial 60-day bills on
banks 4.72%, commercial 60-day bills
4.73%, demand 4.75%, cables 4.75%.
France demand 5.45%, cables 5.45%.
Gold demand 4 1/2%, cables 4 1/2%.
Live demand 4.30, cables 4.35. Mexi-
can dollars 77 1/2. Government bonds
heavy, railroad bonds heavy.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Monday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Beet Sugar	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am Can	48 1/2	49 1/2	48 1/2	48 1/2
Am Car & Fdry	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Am H & L pfd	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Am Locomotive	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Am Smelters	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Am Sugar	113 1/2	114 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Am T & T	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Am T & T pfd	60 1/2	61 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Atchafalpa	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Bald Loco	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
B & O	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Beth S & P	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
BR P	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Can Pac	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Ches & Ohio	58 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Chl. M & St P	40 1/2	41 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Chl. R & P	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Chl. R & P pfd	65 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2
Corn Prods	49 1/2	50 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Cruce Steel	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Cuba Cane	24 1/2	25 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Cuba Cane pfd	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Erie	15 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Gen Electric	150 1/2	151 1/2	150 1/2	150 1/2
Gen Motors	129 1/2	130 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Goodrich	57 1/2	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
Gr. Nor pfd	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Int Nickel	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Inspiration	44 1/2	45 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Int M pfd	108 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Kennecott	178 1/2	179 1/2	178 1/2	178 1/2
Mex Pet	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Midvale Steel	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Mo Pacific	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
N. Y. N. H. & H. pfd	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	92 1/2
Pan-Am	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
Penn	45 1/2	46 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Pierces	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Ray Cons	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Reading	81 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Rep I & Steel	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
So Pac	101 1/2	102 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
So. Railway	28 1/2	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Studebaker	52 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Texas Co	185 1/2	186 1/2	185 1/2	185 1/2
U. S. Rubber	76 1/2	77 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
U. S. Steel	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U. S. Steel pfd	115 1/2	116 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Un Pacific	128 1/2	129 1/2	128 1/2	128 1/2
Un. Corp	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	71 1/2
Western Union	89 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2
Westinghouse	42 1/2	43 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2
Willis-Over	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
Total sales 438,460 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
L. 1st 4 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Am. For. Sec. 5	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Anglo-French 5	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Cy. Bordeaux 5	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Cy. Marseilles 5	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
City of Paris 5	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
French Rep. 5 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Un. King 1919	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Un. K. 1919	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2
Un. King 1921	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
Un. King 1927	100 1/2	101 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Monday's Closing Prices	Adv	Dec
Am. Tel.	100 1/2	
A. A. Wheel com	101	
Am. Wool com	50	
Am. Zinc	42 1/2	
Am. Zinc pfd	42 1/2	
Arizona com	11 1/2	
At. & W. I.	104	
Butte	21	
Butte & Sup.	19	
Cal. & Ariz.	59 1/2	
Cal. & Hecla	43 1/2	
Copper Range	41 1/2	
Davis Dale	5	
East Butte	5 1/2	
Flint	5 1/2	
Granby	7 1/2	
Greene-Can.	43 1/2	
I. Creek com	47 1/2	
I. Creek pfd	21	
Lake Copper	21 1/2	
Lake Superior	14 1/2	
Mass. Elec. pfd	16 1/2	
Mass. Gas	85	
May-Jd. Colony	24	
Miami	24 1/2	
Mohawk	54	
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	
North Butte	10 1/2	
Old Dominion	34 1/2	
Oscoda	50	
Pond Creek	13	
Stewart	34 1/2	
Swift & Co.	12 1/2	
Un. Fruit	162	
Un. Fruit pfd	44 1/2	
U. S. Smelting	44	
Utah Cons.	8	

NEW YORK CUB

Monday's Market	Bid	Asked
A. B. G. Metal	45 1/2	47 1/2
Acta Explos	6 1/2	7
Barnett & G.	1 1/2	2
Big Ledge	1 1/2	2
Boston & Mont.	50 1/2	52 1/2
Butte Detroit	2	3
Calumet & Jer.	27 1/2	29 1/2
Calumet & Jer. pfd	27 1/2	29 1/2
Cash Bay	6 1/2	7
May-Jd. Colony	24	25
Miami	24 1/2	25
Mohawk	54	55
N. Y. N. H. & H.	31 1/2	32
North Butte	10 1/2	11
Old Dominion	34 1/2	35
Oscoda	50	51
Pond Creek	13	14
Stewart	34 1/2	35
Swift & Co.	12 1/2	13
Un. Fruit	162	163
Un. Fruit pfd	44 1/2	45
U. S. Smelting	44	45
Utah Cons.	8	9

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Mercantile
paper 5 1/2%. Sterling 60-day bills
4.73%, commercial 60-day bills on
banks 4.72%, commercial 60-day bills
4.73%, demand 4.75%, cables 4.75%.
France demand 5.45%, cables 5.45%.
Gold demand 4 1/2%, cables 4 1/2%.
Live demand 4.30, cables 4.35. Mexi-
can dollars 77 1/2. Government bonds
heavy, railroad bonds heavy.

RESERVE BANKS

NEW YORK, New York—The New
York Federal Reserve Bank's net
earnings last year were nearly 100 per
cent of capital, which is \$20,820,000.
After passing \$7,672,000 to the surplus
account, increasing that item to the 40
per cent limit, about \$10,000,000 was
paid to the government as a franchise
tax. For 1917 business, the local re-
serve bank showed net earnings of 28.2
per cent. The Chicago Federal Reserve
Bank showed net earnings for 1918 of
\$6,805,081, or 60.8 per cent of its paid-
in capital of \$11,185,050. After paying
dividends, \$3,100,223 was turned over
to the government and an equal amount
passed to the surplus account.

STOCK MARKET IS
UNDER PRESSURE

Selling pressure characterized the
trading yesterday on the New York
Stock Exchange. In the late dealings
there was a sudden drop of 4 points in
Marine preferred. It closed at
105 1/2, a net loss of 2 1/2. The common
dropped well under 25. Bethlehem
Steel "B" also was weak. It closed
with a loss of 1 1/2. Losses of a point
or more were recorded by American
Beet Sugar, American Locomotive and
Gulf. Texas Company gained 2 1/2.
Goodrich 2 1/2 and General Motors 1.
Massachusetts Electric preferred
had a net gain of 2 points in Boston.

FINANCIAL NOTES

In 1918 there were 2579 new com-
panies with total capitalization of less
than \$3,000,000,000 chartered in the
United States under new laws,
compared with 2321 losses with an ag-
gregate of \$4,000,000,000 in 1917.
The Metropolitan Credit Corpora-
tion of New York has been organ-
ized with a capital of \$1,000,000 7
per cent cumulative preferred stock
and 10,000 shares of common stock
(no par value), to engage in
commercial banking covering both
domestic and foreign trade. Its activi-
ties at present will be directed
toward financing such products as
motor vehicles, tractors and other
non-perishable products.

DIVIDENDS

Call money firm; high 5; low 4;
ruling rate 5; closing bid 4; offered
at 4 1/2; last loan 4 1/2. Bank accept-
ances 4 1/2 per cent.
The Hood Rubber Company has de-
clared a regular quarterly dividend of
1 1/2 per cent on the preferred stock
payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan.
20.
The directors of the American Zinc,
Lead & Smelting Company have de-
clared the usual quarterly dividend
of \$1.50 a share on the preferred
stock, payable Feb. 1 to holders of
record Jan. 24.
The Salmon Falls Manufacturing
Company has declared its regular
quarterly dividend of \$1.75 a share on
the preferred stock, payable Feb. 1 to
stock of record Jan. 10.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton
prices here Monday ranged:
Jan. 27 1/2, 28 1/2, 29 1/2, 30 1/2, 31 1/2, 32 1/2, 33 1/2, 34 1/2, 35 1/2, 36 1/2, 37 1/2, 38 1/2, 39 1/2, 40 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 43 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2, 46 1/2, 47 1/2, 48 1/2, 49 1/2, 50 1/2, 51 1/2, 52 1/2, 53 1/2, 54 1/2, 55 1/2, 56 1/2, 57 1/2, 58 1/2, 59 1/2, 60 1/2, 61 1/2, 62 1/2, 63 1/2, 64 1/2, 65 1/2, 66 1/2, 67 1/2, 68 1/2, 69 1/2, 70 1/2, 71 1/2, 72 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 75 1/2, 76 1/2, 77 1/2, 78 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 81 1/2, 82 1/2, 83 1/2, 84 1/2, 85 1/2, 86 1/2, 87 1/2, 88 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2, 93 1/2, 94 1/2, 95 1/2, 96 1/2, 97 1/2, 98 1/2, 99 1/2, 100 1/2, 101 1/2, 102 1/2, 103 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 106 1/2, 107 1/2, 108 1/2, 109 1/2, 110 1/2, 111 1/2, 112 1/2, 113 1/2, 114 1/2, 115 1/2, 116 1/2, 117 1/2, 118 1/2, 119 1/2, 120 1/2, 121 1/2, 122 1/2, 123 1/2, 124 1/2, 125 1/2, 126 1/2, 127 1/2, 128 1/2, 129 1/2, 130 1/2, 131 1/2, 132 1/2, 133 1/2, 134 1/2, 135 1/2, 136 1/2, 137 1/2, 138 1/2, 139 1/2, 140 1/2, 141 1/2, 142 1/2, 143 1/2, 144 1/2, 145 1/2, 146 1/2, 147 1/2, 148 1/2, 149 1/2, 150 1/2, 151 1/2, 152 1/2, 153 1/2, 154 1/2, 155 1/2, 156 1/2, 157 1/2, 158 1/2, 159 1/2, 160 1/2, 161 1/2, 162 1/2, 163 1/2, 164 1/2, 165 1/2, 166 1/2, 167 1/2, 168 1/2, 169 1/2, 170 1/2, 171 1/2, 172 1/2, 173 1/2, 174 1/2, 175 1/2, 176 1/2, 177 1/2, 178 1/2, 179 1/2, 180 1/2, 181 1/2, 182 1/2, 183 1/2, 184 1/2, 185 1/2, 186 1/2, 187 1/2, 188 1/2, 189 1/2, 190 1/2, 191 1/2, 192 1/2, 193 1/2, 194 1/2, 195 1/2, 196 1/2, 197 1/2, 198 1/2, 199 1/2, 200 1/2, 201 1/2, 202 1/2, 203 1/2, 204 1/2, 205 1/2, 206 1/2, 207 1/2, 208 1/2, 209 1/2, 210 1/2, 211 1/2, 212 1/2, 213 1/2, 214 1/2, 215 1/2, 216 1/2, 217 1/2, 218 1/2, 219 1/2, 220 1/2, 221 1/2, 222 1/2, 223 1/2, 224 1/2, 225 1/2, 226 1/2, 227 1/2, 228 1/2, 229 1/2, 230 1/2, 231 1/2, 232 1/2, 233 1/2, 234 1/2, 235 1/2, 236 1/2, 237 1/2, 238 1/2, 239 1/2, 240 1/2, 241 1/2, 242 1/2, 243 1/2, 244 1/2, 245 1/2, 246 1/2, 247 1/2, 248 1/2, 249 1/2, 250 1/2, 251 1/2, 252 1/2, 253 1/2, 254 1/2, 255 1/2, 256 1/2, 257 1/2, 258 1/2, 259 1/2, 260 1/2, 261 1/2, 262 1/2, 263 1/2, 264 1/2, 265 1/2, 266 1/2, 267 1/2, 268 1/2, 269 1/2, 270

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

DRAFT OF PLAYERS
UP FOR DISCUSSION

Minor League Committee Consumes Opening Session of Baseball Conference Getting Opinions to Present Majors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The gathering of baseball men in this city Monday preparatory to four important baseball meetings to be held in as many days this week, was the signal for disclosing some inside plans expected to be carried out by the minor league magnates.

The demands of the National Association of Minor Leagues are the elimination of the draft and the farming out of all optional players. If the commission does not see fit to grant the requests as set forth, the minors intend to revolt, which possibly means that they will break the national agreement.

The draft question was discussed during the morning session by the men who gathered at the Waldorf-Astoria. Very little else was talked of except plans for tonight's International League meeting.

J. R. Tinker, manager of the Columbus Club of the American Association, was the spokesman for the minors concerning the draft. He was a busy man, getting opinions from various baseball leaders and then rushing off to confer with A. R. Tarnsey, president of the Three I League, and Edward Hanlon of the St. Joseph Club, Western League, who were appointed with him as a committee at Peoria, Illinois, several weeks ago, to come here and take up the matter with the major baseball interests.

Tinker stated that he understood the commission was willing to make some concessions. What these were he was bound not to disclose, but it was learned that the leaders had consented unofficially to reduce the number of players subject to the draft to one on each club, and to reduce the number of optional players from eight to two.

The minor league men also discussed the reconstruction of the National Commission, and representation on the board. They want one of their men to act with one of the major leagues, with the appointment of some big man from either league to cast the deciding vote.

"The men on the commission must not be financially interested in baseball," said one of them.

Lieut. D. L. Fultz, the new president of the International League, Tinker and Walter Morris, the latter the president of the Texas League, met to form plans for the meeting of the International and National Association of Minor Leagues, at the Hotel Imperial. Neither Lieutenant Fultz nor Mr. Morris would discuss the situation as concerned their respective leagues but they agreed with Tinker that the draft should be abolished.

The retrenchment policy of both major leagues, to be pursued in the forthcoming campaign, was under discussion. The National League, it is said, will reduce the player limit to 15 players, International 15, and the American probably 21.

John Foster, secretary of the New York Giants, received a letter from Pitcher Fred Anderson, postmarked Statesville, North Carolina, stating that he was not through with big league ball. He will be ready to take his assignments from Manager J. J. McGraw next April.

On Wednesday the National League will meet at the Waldorf, and the American at the Biltmore. On Thursday, representatives of both organizations will meet in a joint conference at the Waldorf. This latter meeting will be the more important from every angle.

The status of some players will receive the attention of the owners, and before the magnates leave for their homes, some line will be had on the probable candidate for the chairmanship of the commission. A. G. Herrmann, the present incumbent, will be asked to resign. It is said that he is in favor of capitulating in favor of some younger man. B. H. Johnson, president of the American League, is expected to contest every step of the way to keep Herrmann in the position.

CITY COLLEGE FIVE
ANNOUNCES DATES

NEW YORK, New York—The College of the City of New York is planning an extensive basketball season and will play many of the strongest teams in the East. Among them are the University of Pennsylvania, champions of last year's Intercollegiate League; Syracuse, West Point, Princeton, Cornell, New York University, and Brooklyn Polytechnic.

The Lavender team is made up of George Schmidt, at center; Irving Projan, captain of the team, left forward; Henry Stutz, right forward, and Hyman Fliegel, left guard. Coach Deering has not yet decided whom to play in the right guard position. Smith, Projan, and Fliegel are all veterans of last year's five.

The team will play its next game with West Point at West Point on Saturday afternoon. The games with Princeton, Cornell, and Syracuse have not been definitely agreed upon.

The revised schedule is as follows: Jan. 18—Army, at West Point; 25—Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, at Brooklyn; Feb. 1—Pennsylvania, at City College; March 8—New York University, at City College.

WATSON WINNER
AT PINEHURST

Westchester Lawn Tennis Player Captures Men's Singles in the Annual Midwinter Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The gathering of lawn tennis men in this city Monday preparatory to four important lawn tennis meetings to be held in as many days this week, was the signal for disclosing some inside plans expected to be carried out by the minor league magnates.

C. F. Watson Jr., of Westchester, New York, was the winner of the men's singles, and he was hard pressed in both the semi-final and final rounds. In the former he met Hugh Whitehead of Norfolk, Virginia, and it required 52 games to determine the winner, each one of the three sets played going to deuce. Whitehead won the first one at 10-8, but dropped the next two at 7-5, 12-10. In the final Watson had to play five sets in order to dispose of Nathan Bundy of Norfolk, Virginia.

Miss Caroline Bogart of Moore County, was the winner of the women's singles and she had little opposition taking all of her matches in straight sets and losing only five games in six sets.

R. L. James of Saratoga, New York, and Nathan Bundy won the men's doubles by defeating G. T. Aranyi and Count Otto Salm of New York in the final round. The summary:

MEN'S SINGLES—Preliminary Round: C. F. Watson Jr., Westchester, defeated J. W. Eggleston, Norfolk, Moore County, 6-2, 6-4, 6-1.

G. T. Aranyi, New York, defeated W. K. Auchincloss, Washington, 6-3, 6-4.

First Round: Hugh Whitehead, Norfolk, defeated R. L. James, Saratoga, 6-4, 3-6, 9-7.

C. F. Watson Jr., Westchester, defeated N. A. Rose, Longwood, 6-1, 6-1.

Roger Ward, Montreal, defeated Count Otto Salm, New York, 6-3, 6-1.

Nathan Bundy, Norfolk, defeated G. T. Aranyi, New York, 6-3, 6-1.

Semi-Final Round: C. F. Watson Jr., Westchester, defeated Hugh Whitehead, Norfolk, 8-10, 7-5, 12-10.

Nathan Bundy, Norfolk, defeated Roger Ward, Montreal, 6-2, 6-0.

Final Round: C. F. Watson Jr., Westchester, defeated Nathan Bundy, Norfolk, 6-4, 6-2, 2-6, 4-6.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—First Round: Miss M. S. Rice, Brooklyn, 7-5, 6-3.

Miss Judith Jenks, Detroit, defeated Miss Marjorie Lake, Hartford, defeated Mrs. Roger Ward, Montreal, 6-1, 6-0.

Semi-Final Round: Miss Caroline Bogart, Moore County, defeated Miss Judith Jenks, Detroit, 6-1, 6-0.

Final Round: Miss Caroline Bogart, Moore County, defeated Miss Marjorie Lake, Hartford, 6-0.

MEN'S DOUBLES—First Round: G. T. Aranyi and Count Otto Salm defeated N. A. Rose and Roger Ward, 6-3, 6-2.

Semi-Final Round: G. T. Aranyi and Count Otto Salm defeated H. B. Swope and K. C. Masteller, 6-1, 6-2.

Final Round: R. L. James and Nathan Bundy defeated G. T. Aranyi and Count Otto Salm, 1-5, 6-1, 6-2, 6-4.

WALTER REUTHER, former Spokane pitcher, is to be given a trial by the Cincinnati Nationals this spring.

William Killifer, the Chicago National catcher, was promoted to a sergeant at Camp Custer, United States Army.

There were two American League pitchers who batted in the 300 class last summer. They were G. E. Ruth of Boston and Urban Shocker of the St. Louis Browns.

Donald Griffith, leading pitcher on the Manchester College varsity nine of 1918, has returned to that college after being mustered out of the United States Marine Corps.

The Chicago White Sox have signed John Mostil for 1919. He is the recruit who played second base for Chicago after E. T. Collins resigned to enlist in the marines last summer.

Dana Fillingim, Boston National pitcher, is to be given a trial by the Newport Naval Reserves during the past summer and fall, and won 20 games for the team.

John Pfeiffer, pitcher for the Brooklyn Nationals before enlisting in the United States Navy, expects to receive his discharge from the Chicago Naval Reserves in time to take the spring training trip.

Lieut. H. B. Palmer, a former Western Reserve University football player, has been promoted from second to first lieutenant in the United States Army for gallantry, by order of Gen. J. J. Pershing.

Sergt. E. F. Sweeney, the former New York American and Toledo catcher, has arrived in the United States from Europe, where he has been with the one hundred and sixty-first artillery brigade.

Manager Hugo Bezdek of the Pittsburgh Nationals expects big things from Pitcher Earl Hamilton this summer. Before he left the team to go into United States service, he won seven games for Pittsburgh.

COLUMBIA BUSY
WITH ATHLETICS

Blue and White Expects to Have Good Teams in Basketball, Track, Swimming, Crew and Golf This Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Columbia University's recent reopening as a university, and not as an army camp, brought with it the resumption of athletics on a scale fully as large as that which governed sports in previous years. Levering Tyson, graduate manager of athletics, is busily engaged in completing plans for the different teams, and is confident of a very successful season. The gymnasium, the swimming pool, the running track and the rowing machines, are thronged with college men working for places on the varsity team.

Basketball will be the major winter sport, and Fred Dawson, who has just completed a highly successful season as coach of the football team, is drilling a large squad daily. Although he has settled upon no definite combination as yet, the line-up he presented against the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute last Friday night, gave an indication of his plans. T. J. Farrell Jr., '19, captain, who recently took off his lieutenant's uniform, played right guard, and Samuel Weinstein '20, who played with the Blue and White last winter, was at left guard. These were the only veterans in the line-up. Herman Horowitz '21, center, played with the freshman combination last year, while M. F. Tynan '19, and J. H. Johnson '21, right and left forwards respectively, were new to the game at Columbia. In this game, Columbia showed good teamwork and passing, but seemed lacking in practice at shooting baskets. The Columbia coach will experiment with the large squad out for the team, and before the first league game may present a changed line-up.

Candidates for three teams, swimming, water-polo and wrestling, reported last week, the swimmers to George Holm, director of swimming, who will act as coach, and the mat men to Gus Peterson, who is also trainer of the football team. Because of the so-called "shuttle term" now in progress, which does not include all college men, it is somewhat uncertain as to just what men will be available, but the coaches expect the situation to be clear when the new semester opens early in February. Mr. Holm had the following men working in the pool: H. V. Canney '21, a star diver, Aaron Polk, R. R. Mahie Jr., '20, R. M. Rogers '19, and Isidor Schiff '12, swimmers, and J. B. Hyde '20, captain of the water-polo team, who instructed a squad of rookies in the rudiments of the game.

The rowing machines have been installed in the crew room, and a call has been issued for candidates. Fred Plaisted, who has assisted J. C. Rice in coaching the Columbia crews for a number of years, will have charge until permanent coaching plans are made. Negotiations are now under way for one or two races next spring.

Carl Merper, athletic instructor in 1916, and recently athletic director at a camp in Texas, has been appointed coach of the track team and is now on his way East to take up his new work. As a nucleus for a team he will have C. E. Shaw '20, intercollegiate half-mile champion, Samuel Weinstein, sprinter and hurdler, and T. J. Farrell Jr., jumper. Golf men are also starting to organize under the able leadership of A. L. Walker Jr., '12, who, as a member of the Richmond Hill Country Club, recently won the tournament for the President's trophy at Pinehurst, North Carolina.

While it is somewhat early to talk about baseball, Coach Dawson is looking ahead and expects a very strong team. Fifty per cent of a college team is a good battery, and Columbia is assured of this already. John Ackerman '20, one of the best catchers Columbia has had in years, and T. J. Farrell Jr. and John Hauck '20, pitchers, are back at college and will be available for baseball. Hauck is also a star infielder.

While this looks dangerous, it is

White 3 pieces
White mates in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 15. 1. Kt-B2 K-K4
No. 16. 1. Kt-K7 K-K4
2. Kt-B2 K-K5
3. Q-K3 mate

1. — K-K5
2. Q-Rich K moves
3. Q-QKt mate

NOTES

Upon Marshall's return from a successful tour of six cities he announced the removal of his New York Chess Divan to 57 West Fifty-First Street. The scores of the tour were as follows:

Buffalo 14 0 1
Whiteville 30 3 1
Toronto 20 0 3
Rochester 25 2 0
Utica 14 3 0
Schenectady 12 0 2

It is also announced that chess club quarters at Hastings, England, will be changed to 27 Havelock Road. This is the first change since 1887.

M. A. Bisno has just emerged a winner in the championship tourney of the Echiquier d'Aquitaine at Bordeaux, France.

The violinist Mischa Elman has been elected an honorary member of the Brooklyn Chess Club.

Hobart, Tasmania, reports the reorganization of its chess club.

The Wellington Chess Club at New Zealand recently celebrated its forty-second birthday.

The following game from the recent Berlin tournament is a Queen's Pawn opening of exceptional interest:

White Black
1. P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2. P-QB4 P-K4

This is the Budapest variation which endeavors to take advantage of White's second move.

3. P-P Kt-K5
4. B-B4 Kt-QB3
5. Kt-KB3 B-Ktch
6. Kt-B3 Q-K2
7. Q-Q5

Not good, as it allows Black to double isolate his pawns and leave his Queen's side open to an immediate attack, which Vidmar is quick to take advantage of.

7. P-P BxRich
8. P-B Q-R4
9. R-B P-B3

White this looks dangerous, it is

White 10 pieces
White mates in two

PROBLEM NO. 18

One problem of a pair known as the "Anglo-American Twins." Two composers, an American and an Englishman, conceived the same idea which gave the problems the name. They are similar in their relative positions, yet different in solution. The other will appear next week.

J. H. Jokisch (American) Black 3 pieces

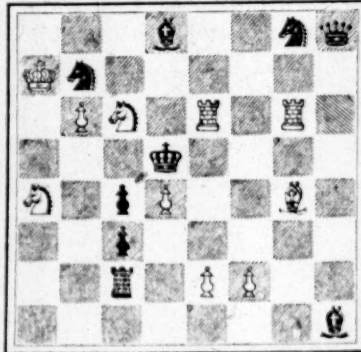
White 3 pieces
White mates in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

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No. 16. 1. Kt-K7 K-K4
2. Kt-B2 K-K5
3. Q-K3 mate

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 17
By Lennox F. Beach
(Original)
Black 9 pieces

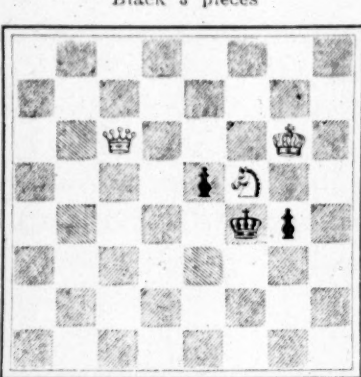


White 10 pieces
White mates in two

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Not good, as it allows Black to double isolate his pawns and leave his Queen's side open to an immediate attack, which Vidmar is quick to take advantage of.

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played with excellent judgment, as White cannot stop to drive the Kt from K5 because his Rook is attacked by the Queen, which would enable Black to play Kt-P. White must capture and have his Queen driven from its commanding position on the recapture by the Kt.

10. P-P Kt-P (B3)
11. Q-Q2 P-Q3
12. Kt-Q4 Castles
13. P-K3 Kt-Kt

This move, which looks bad, as it strengthens White's pawn position, is in reality the beginning of a winning combination of high order.

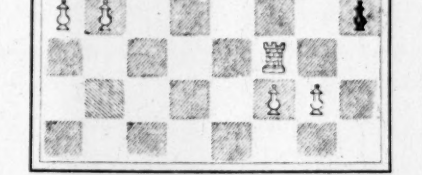
14. B-PxKt Kt-K5
15. Q-B2 Q-Rich
16. K-K2 RxB
Excellent.

17. P-B B-B4
18. Q-Kt2 R-K
19. K-B3 Kt-Qtch
20. K-K3 Kt-K5
21. K-R4

K-B3 would have prolonged it.
21. — R-K3
22. B-K2 R-Rich and mates in three moves

Vidmar conducted this game in truly masterly style.

POSITION STUDY NO. 8
Black 6 pieces



White 6 pieces
Black played and White won.

SOLUTION TO POSITION STUDY NO. 7

White Black
Deacon Lowenthal

31. — P-K4
32. P-R4 K-K2
33. P-Kt5 K-Q3
34. P-K4 P-R4
35. K-K3 K-B3
36. K-Q5 P-K4
37. P-Ktch Kt-P
38. P-P Kt-P
39. K-B2 K-K4
40. K-Q3 K-B4
41. K-Q2 K-B3 and wins

BETTER ROADS PROPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

BURLINGTON, Vermont—The Vermont Patrol Committee, an organization for the betterment of roads and highways in the State, will appear before the Legislature within two or three weeks, in support of its bill to abolish the office of the State Highway Commission, and create a new commission of three men. A bill for the expenditure of a large sum of money for roads also will be presented by the committee.

COCHRAN DEFEATS SCHAEFER

DETROIT, Michigan—Welker Cochran of New York defeated Jacob Schaefer of San Francisco, 4200 to 3855, in the 14-block, 18.2 balk-line billiard match, which concluded here Saturday night. Cochran won eight blocks, his high run being 188 and his grand average 31.81.

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
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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

THE BANCROFTS IN A MEMORABLE MATINEE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Royal matinee of the King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, given at His Majesty's Theatre on Dec. 18, 1918; the second act of "Masks and Faces," by Charles Read and Tom Taylor; scenes from "Macbeth," by William Shakespeare; "The Fantomine Rehearsal," by Cecil Clay. The cast:

Second Act of "Masks and Faces":
 Sir Charles Pomeroy H. B. Irving
 Ernest Vane Owen Nares
 Sir Squire Bancroft Sir Squire Bancroft
 Mr. Souter E. Holman Clark
 Mr. Sharr William Farren
 James Quin Edmund Maurice
 James Clibber Dion Boucicault
 James Burbuck George Tully
 Colander Herbert Waring
 Huddell Fred Kerr
 First footman C. M. Lowe
 Second footman Miss Irene Vanbrugh
 Peg Woffington Miss Gladys Cooper
 Mabel Vane Miss Gertrude Elliott
 Kitty Clive Miss Gertrude Elliott

Scenes from "Macbeth":
 Macbeth Lyn Harding
 Lady Macbeth Miss Mary Anderson
 Gentlewoman Miss Julian Braithwaite
 Physician Ben Greet
 A messenger José de Navarro
 "The Fantomine Rehearsal":
 Jack Deeds (barrister-at-law, the gifted author) Kenneth Douglas
 Sir Charles Grandison (comic effects and insight) Charles Wontner
 Lord Arthur Pomeroy (Weedon Grossmith)
 Capt. Tom Robinson (Heavy Dragon Guards) Robert Horton
 Lady Muriel Beaulieu (Miss Ellis Jeffreys)
 The Hon. Lily Eaton-Beulgrave Miss Iris Hoey
 The Hon. Violet Eaton-Beulgrave Miss Iris Hoey
 The Hon. May Russell-Portman Miss Marjorie Gordon
 The Hon. Rose Russell-Portman Miss Marjorie Gordon
 Lady Sloane Willey Miss Peggy Kurton
 Lady Sloane Willey (Mrs. Vernon Castle)
 Tompkins (footman) Rutland Barrington
 Produced by Weedon Grossmith

LONDON, England.—The royal matinee of the King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses, given at His Majesty's Theatre on Dec. 18, was an event of considerable theatrical importance. For it saw the momentary return to the stage of Sir Squire Bancroft. Socially, too, it was especially prominent. The King was there, to support a fund to which he gave his name in the year of his coronation—a fund to help actors and actresses in times of distress. The Queen also was there, accompanied by Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary, Prince Albert and Princess Victoria, and their presence may be taken as an expression of that sympathetic, one might almost say democratic, interest the ruling house and its head has always shown toward the workers—as apart from the works—of the British stage. The occasion was also memorable by reason of its being the first annual matinee for some years to be held under the conditions of peace, and the spacious auditorium of London's premier theater was draped in allied colors, and the royal box hung with a cloth of gold to emphasize the fact.

The part chosen by Sir Squire Bancroft to make his brief reappearance in public was that of Triplet in "Masks and Faces," a good old Victorian comedy by Charles Read and Tom Taylor, written round Peg Woffington, the brilliant young star of the Eighteenth Century Drury Lane and Covent Garden, and those of her time such as Colley Cibber, James Quin and Kitty Clive. Only a section of the play was performed on this occasion, the portion selected being the scene in the second act, where Triplet, the hack poet and painter, comes to the house of the young Vane for a job. It was a star cast, all the 15 parts being filled by players of world-wide reputation. But it is a tradition of the Actors Fund Matinee that only the best talent available shall take part in its hills. One has, therefore, on these occasions the unique experience of seeing leading players just "walking on," or delivering a couple of lines or so, and it is distinctly instructive to note how usually these great ones humbly fit themselves to the proper balance of the scene. If they do stand out of the picture at all for an instant the fault is usually the audience's, among whom there is always a large proportion who will never quit "stargazing" for the sake of a bit of real art.

The part of Triplet is one that has special interest in conjunction with the career of Squire Bancroft. At the time of its revival (the play itself was written in 1852) at the old Prince of Wales, affectionately remembered as the "little theater in Tottenham Street," "Masks and Faces" was something quite different to what the Bancrofts had hitherto presented. Bancroft felt that he was being doomed by the public to play nothing for the rest of his life but the "heavy swell," chiefly of the military order, such as he had made so famous in the Robertsonian comedies during his and his wife's (Miss Mary Wilton) management of the Prince of Wales. This was in 1875, and the audience of 1918 was able to indorse the verdict of years ago on the very performance which broke away from the traditions of the "fashionable" theater, and marked a milestone in the history of the London stage as well as in the career of one of its best players.

One is inclined to regard the Victorian impersonation as a thing of art and no heart, and when the impersonator has to put back the clock a hundred years as well, one imagined the performance would be more stilted and out of tune with modern ideas than ever. But in this respect, Sir Squire Bancroft surprised one more than anyone of his circle who has retrod the boards in recent years. It was a beautiful conception, this tumbledown poet painter of a bygone stage, and as a piece of acting perfectly finished in every detail. Full of unstrained effects, simple and pathetic, one could not but be genuinely moved by his exquisite picture

of the hunger-stricken Triplet, trying to conceal, in his artistic pride, the novelty of the occasion and the internal comforting effects of the delicacies offered by his hostess. The gentleman under the rags, the literary learning in the courtly expressions of gratitude—all in contrast to the furtive pocketing of biscuits for his hungry family at home.

The portrayal was certainly helped by the magnificent, yet harmonious, stage setting and dresses of Eighteenth Century tasteful opulence. The lovely tapestry and furniture looked genuine, and, being in His Majesty's Theatre, no doubt was. It seemed to make just the right background to the chief actor's characterization—the right key, in fact, pitched to suit the song. To the modern way of judging, Sir Squire might have seemed at times just a trifle too deliberate. But this feeling might be due to the lack of consistent mind-pictures observable in our modern eclectic actors, who so often deliberately obtrude personality, though at the encouragement, it must be confessed, of their public.

Peg Woffington appears but little in the second act of "Masks and Faces," but what there is was done by Miss Irene Vanbrugh in rare comic vein. But Sir Squire's chief support came from Miss Gladys Cooper, who, as Mabel Vane, the young wife and hostess, acted with a charm and gentleness (an almost self-effacement, as though to show the day was his, not hers) that had a special power and appeal. Much might be gained from an analysis of some of the other parts: The pair of lovers as interpreted so contrastively by Mr. Owen Nares and Mr. H. B. Irving; the two critics of Mr. Holman Clark and Mr. W. Farren; the Kitty Clive of Miss Gertrude Elliott; the Quin of Mr. Edmund Maurice; and the finished, clever sketch of Colley Cibber by Mr. Dion Boucicault, but space forbids. In broadcases and silks of the Eighteenth Century each made a perfect study, and but for the prominence of the hero of the occasion, worthy of separate and detailed attention.

Lady Bancroft came in for a popular triumph only second to the famous reception—affording visibly the actor and the audience alike—afforded her husband when he made his appearance on the scene. But her performance was only before the curtain, and took the form of a sprightly address, delivered with the sweet Mary Wilton voice and smile of long ago. It was a neat, humorous spontaneous little speech, worthy of reproduction in full, for the occasion was rare:

"I never thought I should speak again from the stage," she said. "I feel almost that I have no right here. Yet I am so happy. I shared with my husband a keen desire to do something, however small, on this occasion for King George's Pension Fund for Actors and Actresses. That must be my apology for coming here. When I listened just now to the dialogue of the dear old play, 'Masks and Faces,' the old time came over me when I played Peg Woffington, and I must confess to a little pang of emotion on hearing the familiar words fall from the lips of my accomplished successor in the part, Irene Vanbrugh. When it was arranged that my husband should come from his retirement to play the part of Triplet, we were very much exercised where to find his old costume. I said, 'I don't know where it is.' He said he had only his pocket handkerchief left, and that was hardly enough. I said to him, 'If you can find the costume I question whether it would fit, because you are a little larger now, in spite of rations.' Then, all at once we remembered the last time we saw that costume was at Mrs. Tussaud's wax-works. I said, 'Of course, you have been melted down by this time.' He said, 'What do you think they have made of me?' Perhaps Marshal Poch, present President Poincaré, perhaps President Wilson. Well, I only hope my figure has not been melted down to something in the Chamber of Horrors."

"I am coming to something very interesting. I must tell you of the receipts this day: £2300! That is very good, isn't it? We are so grateful, and may be sure it will be well bestowed. All our hearts are so full of joy at this moment that one feels we cannot do enough in the way of thank offering; and I think it an excellent moment to appeal to remembrance of the many happy hours you have passed in the theater on behalf of those who have not been so fortunate as others, but have fallen by the way, after having in their day done much in the way of charity. For I do not hesitate to say that actors and actresses are among the most generous and charitable people in all the world."

"Now, may I say how rejoiced we are in the presence of our King and our Queen and Queen Alexandra? May I be the mouthpiece of my comrades, my brothers and sisters, in the beautiful art I have loved so long? May I say with our loyal affection how we hope and wish and pray that the reign of King George V may at last be one of peace and happiness."

And another reappearance of great importance at this matinee was that of Miss Mary Anderson, this time as Lady Macbeth in the letter-reading, sleep-walking and murder scenes from Shakespeare's tragedy. She made a supremely beautiful Lady Macbeth, and her intensely tragic manner quite thrilled the experts present, particularly when the knocking was heard at the gate. Mr. Lyn Harding's Macbeth was a thing of strength, yet less of a villain than is usually portrayed.

The matinee ended with a revival of that old frolicsome farce, "The Fantomine Rehearsal," with a dozen stage favorites, including Mr. Weedon Grossmith and Mr. Charles Hawtree, Miss Ellis Jeffreys and Mr. Rutland Barrington in the cast, followed by Mrs. Clara Butt in the robes of Britannia, singing the national anthem.

MISS HORNIMAN AND HER VIEWS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Manchester stands foremost among English provincial cities that have tried to break away from the tyranny of the long-run habit and the evils of the touring system, and in consequence has the distinction of being the first big town in England to possess a properly endowed theater. Dublin had already had its Irish National Theater some years before Manchester made its active protest against the "commercial" theater, but other industrial centers with their mass of theater-lovers such



Miss A. E. F. Horniman

as Birmingham, Glasgow, etc., have now followed suit with repertory theaters of their own.

For these important places have long felt the indignity of having beautiful and spacious theaters, solely for the benefit of visiting companies from London, over whose work they had no powers of control or selection. They got tired of accepting just what London managers chose to send them, or of being missed entirely if they came outside the scope of certain touring "rings."

It was in this attitude of protest that Miss A. E. F. Horniman found Manchester when she decided upon that town to carry out those theatrical methods which under her care had proved so successful at the Abbey Theater, Dublin. Her judgment was sound. She opened at the Midland Theater in 1907 with a revival of Shaw's "Widowers' Houses." The following year she purchased the Gaiety Theater of that town, a tumble-down, side-tracked playhouse of dubious history, and made a success of it and Manchester's theatrical reputation at the same time.

People wagged their heads over this venture of Miss Horniman's just as they did when she dropped much money in financing Shaw's "Arms and the Man" at the Avenue Theater (now the Playhouse), London, in 1894; and again when she endowed the Irish National Theater for five years and put it on its legs. But rather than consider mere material losses Miss Horniman claims to have established a famous dramatist in the first case, and to have had a great deal of fun out of the second. This great deal of fun, it should be remarked, was bringing to light at the Irish Theater some of the most beautiful plays in the English language, notably those by J. M. Synge ("Riders to the Sea," "The Well of the Saints," and "The Playboy of the Western World"), by Lady Gregory and others, and thereby doing the stage of today an immeasurable service.

But it is just this vein of humor that gives Miss Horniman her sense of proportion, and a vision beyond the appearance of things. It strikes you after a few minutes' talk. We betwix the interviewer who comes with a super-serious intent to discuss the drama of the future and other such hypothetical topics. He will be surprised repeatedly at the new and interesting turns the conversation has taken and how thoroughly for the moment he has forgotten his mission. In fact, if you are unguarded enough to go to a spontaneous person like Miss Horniman with a set plan of subjects and queries you will experience quite a series of small shocks.

"I am not a high-brow," was the first parry that met an attempt on the part of the representative of The Christian Science Monitor to touch upon the higher things in drama; "which, by the way," continued Miss Horniman, "I once observed in Canada; and the dear young, very young reporter wrote 'eye-brow!'"

The second counter-check frolicsome came soon after: "About the Manchester Repertory Theater, Miss Horniman?" "I never use the word repertory—please make that clear." (This from the pillar of anti-commercial theater! Was it possible?) "In an unguarded moment, I used the word, and it got into 'Who's Who'

along with my doings. It has been deleted since. I was in management years before the word got into the language. After all repertory is an honest, respectable word taken from the French, which can be applied to anyone's work without being 'libelous'—and," Miss Horniman added quizzically, "don't forget the quotes on that last word. For instance, one can speak of the repertory of Paderewski or Harry Lauder without hinting for a moment that either is an amateur. But to my mind repertory theater has come to mean dull, amateur, rather immature drama, not worth paying to see."

"But talking about words, haven't you noticed that you can start a word rolling if you use it in an unusual way in public, and should a big daily print it without 'quotes' it gets into

a year or more. The contractor, therefore, has to make an extra £2000 out of the public before he can make his profit."

And then, quite naturally it seemed, one found Miss Horniman talking municipal efficiency in general and tramway economy in particular, expounding a scheme which had been verbally submitted to admiring corporations, till her interlocutor remembered the object of his visit and ventured a timid platitude.

"What effect the war has had on the drama I neither know nor care," replied Miss Horniman cheerfully. "I intend to go on as before, looking for good plays, making mistakes—and owning up to them—always looking for another 'Hindle Wakes' and hoping to welcome something even better."

"But every play that gets into my clutches in future must bring its 'movies' right along as well, so that I can look them up till I have done with the play." The listener's pencil point became agitated.

"No," volunteered Miss Horniman, with quick perception, "I can't tell you of any important finds at present, but I can give you some idea of my Christmas venture for the 1919-1920 season. It is a children's play and mostly about cats. The heroine will be new to the dramatic stage, though most of us heard of her many years ago! The motto is:

Pussy Cat, Pussy Cat, Mew jumped over the coal
 And in her new petticoat burnt a big hole.
 Pussy Cat Mew can't have any milk
 Until her new petticoat's mended with silk."

"It is just a simple fairy play with songs—not lyrics, mind, that is too much of the musical comedy—special dances for children and cheery ideas for scenery. It will probably be named 'Through the Green Door.' The dramatist got the idea from a post card showing a green door through which one could see into fairyland."

"Yes," said Miss Horniman, in taking farewell of her visitor, "there are some splendid young dramatists waiting to return to their 'civil employment.' I have my eye especially on Mr. Michael Morton; he is going to do big things."

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (Nov. 29).—The Oxford Music Hall, where "The Better Ole" has run for so long a time, is to be converted into a West-End theater. Shortly before Christmas Mr. Charles B. Cochran will produce Mr. Michael Morton's adaptation of "La Vieille d'Armes," which is to be called "In the Night Watch." The play, which is emotional, had a success in Paris. Miss Madge Titheradge, Miss Jessie Bateman, Mr. J. Fisher White, and Mr. C. M. Hallard will be in the cast.

"Eyes of Youth," with Miss Gertrude Elliott, at the St. James', and Mr. Arnold Bennett's play, "The Title," at the Royalty, have each celebrated their one hundredth performance.

Under Mr. Cochran's direction Maj. Robert Lorraine will tour the provinces in "Cyrano de Bergerac." The piece will eventually be brought to London.

Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard have decided to change the name of the American musical play from "Oh Boy" to "Oh Joy," and Bernard's farce "Betsy" will in its musical form be called "Oh, Don't, Dolly!"

At the Lyceum "Cinderella" will be the pantomime, and at the Victoria Palace, "Where the Rainbow Ends," by Mrs. Clifford Mills and Mr. Reginald Owen, will be given at morning performances. Mr. Charles Hawtree will be the producer.

The Russian Ballet gave "The Mid-night Sun" for the first time at the Coliseum. Fantastic, occasionally grotesque, it is altogether delightful. The dance is in honor of Yashko, the sun god of ancient times, and the dance is supposed to be given at the time of year when the sun rises soon after midnight. Not only is the dancing the attraction, but the eye is fascinated by the brilliant pinks and golds against the deep blue of the midnight sky. Then the singing adds, or rather completes the delight of the whole. There is only one fault to find with it, and that is, it is so soon over. However, from a business point of view that is a good fault, for many will want to see it twice.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Cappy Ricks," a dramatization by Edward E. Rose of Peter B. Kyne's story, is at the Morosco with Thomas A. Wise as Ricks and William Courtenay as Peaseley. "Chatterton," a romantic tragedy by Alfred de Vigny, is the bill this week at the French theater. Edward Locke's comedy, "The Climax," is to be revived at the Comedy Theater next Thursday evening with Miss Eleanor Painter in the leading rôle. "Fra Diavolo" is the latest revival by the Society of American Singers, who are now nearing the close of their long engagement at the Park Theater. "Eyes of Youth" is to be revived at the Manhattan Opera House Jan. 20 with Miss Marjorie Rameau in her original rôle. Stuart Walker is beginning his Portmanteau Theater season next Wednesday evening at the Punch and Judy Theater with a bill of three short plays: "A Night in Ayrton" by C. A. Young Rice; "Stinky," by Maxwell Parry; "The Laughter of the Gods," by Lord Dunsany. Saturday night Miss Gailbert appears at the Neighborhood Theater in "Gailbert," a Fifteenth Century French miracle play.

MRS. FISKE IN "MIS NELLY OF N'ORLEANS"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Fiske, in a new comedy in three acts, "Mis Nelly of N'Orleans," by Laurence Eyre, presented by Cohen & Harris, under the direction of Harrison Grey Fiske, at Ford's Theater, Baltimore, Maryland, evening of Jan. 6, 1919, for the first time on any stage. The cast:

Zephyrine George Renavent
 Angelique Doria Moore
 Tine Boze Joseph Dunn
 Delphine Falaise Irene Haisman
 Felix Durand Georges Renavent
 Pere André Clement Frederick Burt
 Nelly Daventry Mrs. Fiske
 Georges Durand Hamilton Revelle
 Melanie Cardanne Zola Talma

BALTIMORE, Maryland.—One purpose of the stage is to tell a story in the terms of tragedy, drama, comedy, or farce. And if a spectator is to follow a story in the theater he surely must understand what the players are saying. Mrs. Fiske and a company of players appeared for the first time in a comedy, "Mis Nelly of N'Orleans," at Ford's Theater in this city last week, but only a comparatively few Baltimoreans probably can tell connectedly what it was all about; they are those who either sat in the chairs very close to the stage, or are possessed of exceptionally keen auditory perceptive power.

It must be admitted that Mr. Eyre makes heavy demands on the enunciation powers of the performers of his play. The characters either speak the Dixie dialect or the broken English of the Creole. As most actors have a struggle making the King's English understood across the footlights, one can easily picture the problem facing the players in "Mis Nelly of N'Orleans."

The soft drawl of the South is an elusive thing, and it is frequently hard to understand by anyone who is not accustomed to hearing it. And when an actor from the North, East, or West—and, possibly, England—tries to imitate it, he seems to get his words jammed against his palate. So, with some of the personnel of Mr. Eyre's play trying to speak as do Southerners, and the others as Creoles, the effect was not very satisfactory. Ford's Theater, a huge place, did not lessen the difficulties of the players.

Mrs. Fiske in her more recent choice of plays seems to have had a predilection for parts in which men come scampering to bask in the sunshine of her presence. Men, young and middle-aged, are dazzled by her mental and physical charm and vie for her hand. In "Mis Nelly of N'Orleans" she is first seen as Nelly Daventry, a spinster who had been a dashing belle in her day. She is back at her old home in New Orleans after a long stay in Paris, whither she had gone after a disappointment in love. She learns that her niece is betrothed to the son of the man who had jilted the Nelly years before. Instantly, Nelly decides that that engagement shall not culminate in marriage. Then, it is disclosed that Nelly's beau of yesterday is also violently opposed to his son's alliance with the Daventry family.

From this point on the action is confusing. For some reason or other Nelly blossoms forth in a costume which she had worn at the Mardi Gras 30 odd years before—on the night that her love chimed had jangled and her fiancé had stamped off in high dudgeon. Then the son of this former fiancé befalls Nelly, falls head over heels in love with her—a woman old enough to be his mother—and leaves her niece flat. The love scenes between the youth and Mis Nelly are most unconventional. True, the author has made the young man an impossible person and the acting vouchsafed the rôle by Georges Renavent is crude.

At the end of the second act Nelly and Felix—that's the youth's name—make one of those whirlwind departures so dear to the hearts of stage folk, with the announcement that they are off to get married. When the curtain runs up again the audience discovers that Nelly and Felix did not wed after all. Nelly was merely spoofing the young man, but he is madly in love, and shouts this fact from a kneeling position. But just what purpose Nelly had in leading on the youngster is not brought out. She may have been trying to punish the father, or she may have been angling again for him, as he is a widower.

Of a sudden the dénouement comes. Mrs. Fiske takes the youth by the arm and gives him some good advice. The boy dashes away from Nelly in the direction that his sobbing sweetheart had taken a little while before, presumably to lay again his fickle heart at her feet. Then on comes the beau of 30 years ago; more Southern dialect and Creole English, and Nelly and Felix's papa declare their love

once more. They stroll slowly off stage, arm in arm, with Felix and his smiling young bride-to-be bringing up the rear with arms locked. One sympathizes with that girl.

Mr. Eyre has written a slight play that drags along through three acts. In spots it is quite amateurish, as in the opening scene, where the young girl hides her sweetheart behind a bench when he could have got out of sight in another part of the garden, something he did later. But, then, if the fellow had not hidden behind the bench, the clergyman would not have put his hand on his head when he made a florid gesture; and if the clergyman hadn't touched the boy's head he could not have dragged him forth by his hair to public view, to the merriment of the audience.

Hamilton Revelle is Mrs. Fiske's leading man, and gives a workmanlike performance, but his Creole dialect apparently causes him concern. Frederick Burt, as the clergyman, makes his hearers understand what he is saying better than anyone in the cast. A bright spot in the production is the single setting used through the entire play, that of a quaint old garden at Nelly Daventry's home. The lighting is excellent, especially in the last act, coming of dawn.

THEATRICAL

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THE HOME FORUM

The Conquest of Thundercrown

From the arête you come into sight of the summit again, now rising ahead of you in a bewildering series of rock walls and desolations of bare bowl-ers, with sweeps of shingle under a rounded high crest where a snow-cornice still lingers. But very soon advance becomes impossible along the knife-edge of the ridge. High, stark cliffs bar the way, and it is necessary to traverse over on to the northern face of the arête, which falls away in a sheer tremendous line of precipices to the slope on which this huge alpine chain rises immediately from the tumble of undistinguished little cultivated ups and downs that fill all the northern landscape as far as eye can reach. The traverser, however, does not take long, though it is necessary to pick your way with care, and we were kept in alarm by the Go-go, who would go capering, regardless, in the wildest places. . . . But we were not the only wanderers of these cliffs, for suddenly there was a scuttering and a squawking, and we saw Mr. and Mrs. Snow-cock shepherding their flock of floundering babies across the face of a sheer-looking precipice, where it seemed as if hardly a fly could have kept foothold, let alone an awkward, fat, lumbering bird on the build of a great goose with pink feet. However, across it they smoothly skimmed in a manner quite miraculous, and were gone, on the far side of the buttress we could still hear them clacking and chuckling to the children about this unprecedented disturbance. No other sound broke the intense, clear silence of that clear place.

A nick in the arête now once more gives access to the southern face and the sunlight, and the next stages of the ascent look very simple. Far above there looms the rounded height of the snow-cornice that may or may not be the summit. . . . Your way now leads you over the notches of each buttress, and across the steep and narrow interspaces of scree between. All the world here is a giant and naked desolation of the grimmest sort; only the Rock-nymph still clings rare in the clefts, and, in the earth-pans of the scree-slope and in the chimes of shingle between buttress and buttress, colonies of the broad primula stand up blue and sweet, quite unnatural in their brave and brilliant gayety in so faint a place. The final ascent is made diagonally up along the chief expanse of scree and shingle. . . . As one toils toward the impending crest the liveliest curiosity and anxiety develop more and more keenly in one's breast—that old, old anxiety of the climber: What am I going to see when I get up there? Shall I see more and higher summits, and deep gulfs between me and them,

or precipices forbidding farther ascent? Thundercrown, however, was conquered. He had spent already so much of his energy in rage that now he had no malevolent surprises left in store. From the crest of the snow-cornice we came immediately into view of his summit, rounded, leisurely, and quite close at hand, beyond a gentle little stretch of stroll. Five minutes later we stood upon the very head and brow of Thundercrown. . . . I should put the heights of Thundercrown approximately as follows: Taking the Russian estimate of Sikau as being four thousand six hundred feet above the sea, Barley Bee (Ban San) should be about seven, Big Stone eight, the col of the pinnacle nine, Vanishing Waters between ten and eleven, the camp twelve, and the Crown of Thunder some three thousand feet above that. But these are all mere tentative suggestions, for though they are endorsed by aneroids, of aneroids I myself have the gravest distrust.

The view from the summit of Thundercrown is as disappointing as that from most summits. In the south, indeed, you have all the fullest splendor of the Satanee range expanded across the world, with other and other chains beyond. But these are all delights to which one has grown accustomed, and on the north it is such a bathos to see only the cultivated tame undulations of China extending away and away into the unrelieved dull distance. The southern view, in fact, is that of the Tibetan March, but on the northern side the Min San has no parallel with its own last tail end, and consequently the Great Ridge starts up in solitary domination over an uneventful land, which, being uneventful, is once more safely and comfortably China, the genuine southwest corner of Kansu, as against the fanciful inclusion of what is rightly Tibet. Very magnificent, though, is the enormous splendor of the great Bridge itself, as you dominate its whole length from the summit of Thundercrown. As for Sikau and the valley of the Blackwater, these literally seem to be in another world, as far beneath one and as alien as a strange country seen from an aeroplane. And on the other side rises a mountain mass hitherto quite unsuspected, Thundercrown's Twin, a flat-topped citadel of huge precipices, now darkening in the storm which Thundercrown has at last lugged his exhausted energies into brewing against us.—From Reginald Farrer's "On the Eyes of the World."

The Passing of the Forest

All glory cannot vanish from the hills. Their strength remains, their stature of command. Their flush of color when calm evening stills. Day's clamor, and the sea breeze cools the land. Refreshed when rain clouds swell a thousand hills. Ancient days in green old age they stand. In grandeur that can never know decay. Though from their flanks men strip the woods away.

But thin their vesture now—the rest- less grass. Bending and dancing as the breeze goes by. Catching quick gleams and cloudy shadows that pass. As shallow seas reflect a wind-stirred sky. Ah! nobler far their forest raiment was. From crown to feet that clothed them royally. Shielding their mysteries from the glare of day. Ere the dark woods were reft and torn away. . . . Lost is the scent of resinous, sharp pines; Of wood fresh cut, clean-smelling, for the hearth; Of smoke from burning logs, in wavering lines Softening the air with blue. . . .

Lost is the sense of noiseless, sweet escape. From dust of stony plains, from sun and gale. When the feet tread where shade and silence drape. The stems with peace beneath the leafy veil. Or where a pleasant rustling stirs each shape. Creeping with whisperings that rise and fall. Through labyrinth half-lit by chequered play. Of light on golden moss now burned away.

Gone are the forest tracks, where oft we rode. Under the silver fern-fronds climbing slow. In cool, green tunnels, though fierce noontide glowed. And glittered on the tree-tops far below. There, 'mid the stillness of the mountain road. We just could hear the valley river flow. Whose voice through many a windless summer day. Haunted the silent woods, now passed away.

Drinking fresh odors, spicy wafts that blew. We watched the glassy, quivering self asleep. Midway between tall cliffs that taller grew. Above the unseen torrent calling deep. Till, like a sword, cleaving the foliage through. The waterfall flashed foaming down the steep. White, living water, cooling with its spray. Dense plumes of fragile fern, now scorched away. . . .

—William Pember Reeves.

Living in the Present

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ON PAGE 12 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellaneous," Mrs. Eddy says: "We own no past, no future, we possess only now. If the reliable now is carelessly lost in speaking or in acting, it comes not back again. Whatever needs to be done which cannot be done now, God prepares the way for doing; while that which can be done now, but is not, increases our indebtedness to God. Faith in divine Love supplies the ever-present help and now, and gives the power to 'act in the living present.'" Though soldiers and others, going on with their ordinary occupations after the great experience of the war, will perhaps be tempted not so much to outright procrastination as to dwelling on the past, the two really amount to the same thing, to inaction where there should be alertness. The important experience is neither of the past nor of the future; it is always today.

The war has shown the whole world much of what vigorous right action for Principle is. Whether in manning the trenches, in driving a truck, or in watching for submarines, each one has proved that he is not limited to the kind of occupation to which he had previously been accustomed. By the greater cooperation, the wider travel, even though in troop trains and transports, the subordination of self for a cause, thought has been immensely broadened. The unfoldment, however, must continue. Let no one think, no matter how vital may have been his service, that he has earned the right to rest on his oars. The rower who pauses in his progress up the swift stream floats back just that much in his course. Tremendous as the war experience has seemed, there is still more momentous activity for today, if we but turn straight to divine intelligence as the one producing cause.

Complete acceptance and demonstration of the spiritual fact that the divine Mind is the only Mind and governs the real man absolutely, requires even more energetic consecration than did the endurance through what seemed the worst material hardships. In the midst of shells and bombs many a soldier has learned that man lives in Spirit, not in matter. Once and for all this truth is true. The accumulated understanding gained in what we call the past is genuine, however, only in proportion as it is actually used in the present. Right now the real man, in the image and likeness of God, is demonstrating that spiritual consciousness alone is tangible substance, and therefore that the hypothesis of an opposite, called matter, is a supposititious impossibility. To continue turning away from supposition to the true idea, man, so that the whole belief of mortality vanishes before the present eternality of Spirit, is the most important human work.

What are called past, present, and future are, in the last analysis, just the supposititious mortal mind's counterfeits of the infinity of real Life. The divine Mind cannot be thought of as having a past to outgrow or a future in which to improve. Being omnipresent good, God could not lack now any element of actually manifest perfection. Thus the veritable man of God's creating must likewise be infinitely and eternally perfect. Altogether apart from any mortal concept of time, eternity consists not of dim yesterdays and intangible tomorrows but rather of unlimited being today. The consciousness of unlimited right action is all there is to immortality. That this consciousness is probably the cause for man's being conscious, is the simple proof of the immediacy of true Life, with all its boundless experience. What is, actually is, without any uncertain element of was or will be.

Mrs. Eddy says, under the question, "Do you believe in man?" in "Unity of Good" (p. 49): "I believe in the individual man, for I understand that man as definite and eternal as God, and that man is coexistent with God, as being the eternally divine idea. This is demonstrable by the simple appeal to human consciousness." Mrs. Eddy knew the strength of the word "is" and constantly she pointed thought to what positively is now. Any statement about a past or a future must be merely a relative human way of speaking and not a declaration of the absolute metaphysical fact. Later, on the page just quoted, she continues: "Through the eternal reality of existence I reach, in thought, a glorified consciousness of the only living God and the genuine man." Man, the idea or manifestation of divine intelligence, is omnipresently experiencing the glorious consciousness which is good, or God.

Is there any use, then, in letting thought dwell on a seeming past that never was real? Of what value would it be, for instance, to recall repeatedly, regretfully, perhaps, that such a mistake should ever have fooled anyone as the curious belief that the world was supported on the shoulders of a huge man? It is just as easy and important to accept the one true consciousness, as conscious right now of harmony, as it is to accept the roundness of the earth. No shadow of past falsities can tinge the reality of the present. Let us not allow thinking to drift back to the seeming horrors of any nightmare, be it called war, epidemic, or what not, but let us rather realize the true idea of the divine cause which all the while is unfolding in spite of no matter what mortal appearance. Right where there may have seemed horror, right there is and always has been the divine conscious-

ness of surety and strength, just as right where Atlas was misconceived to be, right there was law. No nightmare ever has been real.

The only man that really exists lives, thus, in eternity now. He is neither mournful for the past, perplexed by the present, nor uncertain as to the future. For the accomplishment of God's purpose he has all eternity, but this eternity is today. God's activity is going on perfectly, without hurry, negligence, or discord, but with infinite freedom. In his perfect contentment the true man is completely alert for he is bound to experience the fullness of good. He is actually alive, living, that is, expressing, the perfect divine Life. To live in the present means metaphysically, therefore, not some happy-go-lucky taking of things as they come, but the staunch realization of the divine existence entirely apart from any sense testimony. When Christ Jesus declared, "Before Abraham was, I am," he put succinctly this very truth of the limitlessness of immortality now. The Christ, or true man, is indeed infinitely present, as the idea of God, of all-inclusive divine Principle. In the words of John, "We know that the Son of God is come, and hath given us an understanding, that we may know him that is true, and we are in him that is true, even in his Son Jesus Christ. This is the true God, and eternal life."

Preparations for the Journey to Mecca

"The Damascus Caravan was to set out on the 27th Zu'l Ka'adah (1st September). I had intended to stay at Al-Madinah till the last moment, and to accompany the Kadlat al-Tayyarah, or the 'Flying Caravan,' which usually leaves on the 2nd Zu'l Hijjah, two days after that of Damascus." Sir Richard Burton writes in "A Pilgrimage to Al-Madinah and Meccah."

"Early on the morning of the . . . [30th August], Shaykh Hamid returned hurriedly from the bazar, exclaiming, 'You must make ready at once. Effendi!—there will be no Tayyarah—all Hajjis start tomorrow—Allah will make it easy to you!—have you your water-skins in order?—you are to travel down the Darb al-Sharki, where you will not see water for three days!'"

"Poor Hamid looked horrorstruck as he concluded this fearful announcement, which filled me with joy. Burckhardt had visited and had described the Darb al-Sultani, the road along the coast. But no European had as yet traveled down by Harun al-Rashid and the Lady Zubaydah's celebrated route through the Nijl Desert. . . . Not a moment, however, was to be lost: we expected to start early the next morning. The boy Mohammed went forth, and bought for eighty piastres a Shuguf, which lasted us through the pilgrimage, and for fifteen piastres a Shibriyah or cot to be occupied by Shaykh Nur, who did not relish sleeping on boxes. The youth was employed all day, with sleeves tucked up, and working like a porter, in covering the litter with matting and rugs, in mending broken parts, and in providing it with large pockets for provisions inside and outside, with pouches to contain the gurgles of cooled water."

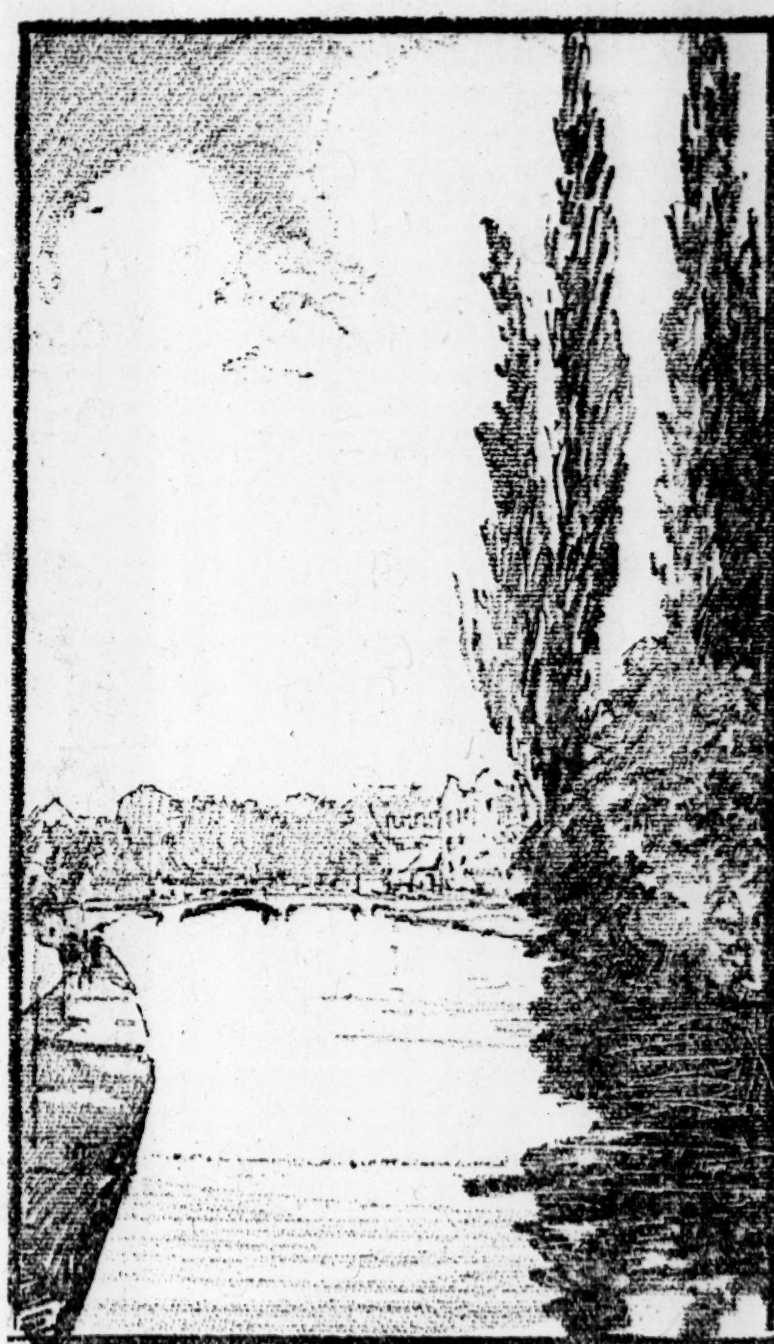
"Meanwhile Shaykh Nur and I, having inspected the water-skins, found that the rats had made considerable rents in two of them. There being no workmen procurable at this time for gold, I sat down to patch the damaged articles; whilst Nur was sent to lay in supplies for fourteen days. The journey is calculated at eleven days; but provisions are apt to spoil, and the Badawi camel-men expect to be fed." "Hamid himself started upon the most important part of our business. Faithful camel-men are required upon a road where robberies are frequent . . . and where there is no law to prevent desertion or to limit new and exorbitant demands. After a time he returned, accompanied by a boy and a Badawi, a short, thin, well-built old man with regular features, a white beard, and a cool clear eye. . . . Mas'ud of the Rahlah, the sub-family of the Hamidah family of the Beni Harb, came in with a dignified demeanor, applied his dexter palm to ours, sat down, . . . and looked at us to show that he was ready for negotiation. We opened the proceedings with 'We want men, and not camels,' and the conversation proceeded in the purest Hijazi. After much discussion, we agreed."

"Hamid then addressed to me flowery praises of the old Badawi. After which, turning to the latter, he exclaimed, 'Thou wilt treat these friends well, O Mas'ud the Harbi!' The ancient replied with a dignity that had no pomposity in it.—'Even as Abu Shari'ah—the Father of Mustachos—behave to us, so will we behave to him!' He then arose, bade us be prepared when the departure sun sounded, saluted us, and stalked out that morning, followed by his son, who, under pretext of dozing, had mentally made an inventory of every article in the room, ourselves especially included."

Trench Vision

A great heat pattered round the room And gossiped like a child to itself. Investigating bloom by bloom. The lilac on the window-shelf.

Outside among the garden beds The wind went like a laughing boy. And caught the poppies by the heads, And chased the honey-bees for joy. . . . And I was there and laughed and wept, And laughed again to see it all. —Gerald H. Crow (from "Oxford Poetry," 1918).



Bourton-on-the-Water

A Little Town of the Cotswolds

The praises of the little towns of the Cotswolds have been celebrated both in prose and verse, though not beyond their deserts. Where else in England are there more delightful little towns to be met with? "Little towns" seems the most fitting term to use in describing them. Villages will hardly do, and town, unqualified, is altogether too large a term. They are "little towns"; in fact, and nothing else will meet the case. Beautiful they are, too, built of Cotswold stone, that which it is hard to find a more perfect building material, and the architecture is worthy of the quality of the stone, whether it be of the gabled variety, so distinctive of the district, or of the later, less romantic, but eminently comfortable Georgian style.

Bourton-on-the-Water, so called in contradistinction to Bourton-on-the-Hill, is one of the smallest of the little towns, and it has indeed been described as a village. Its houses are mostly of the later period, and hail, many of them, from the days of the third George. The place is as pretty as its name and it has a claim to distinction which it shares with none of its sisters, for through it runs the Windrush—another delightful name—and the stream is crossed again and again by the little bridges which give such a special character to Bourton-on-the-Water.

The name Windrush, for all its poetical sound, is only a corruption of the little river's original name of Wen-rise, or Waen-rise. It rises at Cutsdean and finally empties itself into the Thames at Newbridge. Altogether Bourton-on-the-Water is as pleasant a spot as any to be met with in the pleasant Cotswold country, and that is no small praise. Nor, to judge from the record which one of the inhabitants of the place established for himself, have its people been unworthy of the fair spot in which they had their homes. If the record of one Anthony Collet, gentleman, who lived in Bourton-on-the-Water some two hundred years ago, may be taken as typical, for of him it is written:

"In him none ever any baseness saw; His rule was honor, and his word was law."

The Bookkeeper at Dinner-Time

The first time I saw her. It was last year, in May. I had dined, somewhat hastily, in consideration of the fine day, and my confidence that many would be wending dinnerwards that afternoon, and that I should be hurried toward the avenue. It is never much toward that hour. The moment is sacred to dinner. As I paused at the corner of Twelfth Street, by the church, you remember, I saw an apple-woman, from whose stores I determined to finish my dessert, which had been imperfect at home. But, mindful of meritorious and economical Prue, I was not the man to pay exorbitant prices for apples, and while still haggling, I became suddenly aware of a carriage approaching, and, indeed, already close by. I raised my eyes, still munching an apple which I held in one hand, while the other grasped my walking-stick . . . and beheld Aurelia!

Old in this kind of observation as I

William Lisle Bowles

This good old poet, and excellent old priest and prebend, who did good to literature by inspiring Coleridge and Southey, and who did still more good to society by setting an example of charitableness, contentment, and cheerfulness, had many little peculiarities. In addition to his amusing, quite amiable little vanities. . . .

He was very fond of sheep and the sound of sheep-bells. A good flock was always feeding on his glebe, or on the lawn close to the house. One day a great musical idea seized him. "Those bells," thought he, "are all tuned to one key, and produce only one note. If I get bells in different keys, hang them on different sheep, and disperse them through the flock, I shall get a tune, a harmony; at least something as musical and regular as a peal of bells." It was easy enough to make or obtain sheep-bells of different keys, but when he came to hang them upon his fleecy, four-footed ringers, somehow or other they never would run about and ring them at the proper time, or in any accord with their fellow-ringers. When the poet wanted C sharp from some of his mutt-tons or lambskins, the rogues were sure to come out with a G sharp; whenever he wanted a bass for his treble, he was sure to get more treble, and the further and further continuance of it. In short, he could make nothing of it; but he never could make out why his experiment should not have succeeded, and have given constant music to his rural parsonage.

Bowles and Tommy Moore were for a long time dwellers in Wiltshire, and agreed much better than might have been expected from two near neighbors, being poets both; but the prebend was thoroughly a kind, easy, gentlemanly old gentleman; and Moore, in essentials, was always a good fellow. Tommy, like W. S. Rose, would often "quilt" the veteran sonneteer, but it was in a way to make one love him, and love him all the better for his whims and oddities.

I never knew so ardent an admirer of Bowles's sonnets as was rough, hearty, thoroughly manly John Wilson. For myself, I loved them dearly when a boy, and knew most of them by heart. I can find great pleasure in them still, a part of the pleasure coming, no doubt, from early recollections and associations. For example, I perfectly remember the beautiful spot, on the right bank of the Thames, between Reading and Sonning, where I first learned one of the prettiest of them: "As on we went beneath the summer wind."

—Charles Macfarlane in "Reminiscences of a Literary Life."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JAN. 14, 1919

EDITORIALS

L. G. and His Cabinet

THE political quidnuncs are leading that part of the world which is interested in politics seriously astray in their popular estimates of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet. The ordinary party journalist is, of course, perfectly aware of what he is doing. He exists not to serve a country, but a clique, and the terms of his servitude demand the representation of white, whenever necessary, as black. The quidnuncs, however, in the armchairs of Pall Mall and Piccadilly profess to take a broader view of affairs. They are, however, quite generally wrong, because they are constitutionally and temperamentally unfitted to hold the balance even, and they have never revealed this fact more completely than in writing of Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet making as a surrender to reaction, or, at the best, as the glorification of opportunism. There is, it need scarcely be said, a sense in which Mr. Lloyd George is an opportunist. The Prime Minister has made it perfectly clear that, in reaching his end, he is perfectly indifferent to the party labels of his supporters. But it must be observed that it is not the Prime Minister's ends, but his means to those ends, which can fairly be described as opportunist. In other words, though the tail may be opportunist, it is never allowed to wag the dog.

It is just here that the magnificent political courage of the man is manifested. He never shows the slightest hesitation in crossing the Rubicons of high policy. He realizes the fact that in politics the highest consistency is inconsistency. He is as conscious as Galileo that the world is changing and he has no intention of being found numbered amongst the hierarchy of reaction. Therefore, having made up his mind that the war must be won, he says to all-and sundry, Come over and help us. And they come, Cretes and Arabians, Elamites and dwellers in Mesopotamia, that is to say, Tories and Socialists, Labor men and dwellers in Manchester. And so again today, facing the period of reconstruction, he makes a similar appeal, and the result is the coalition.

Such a method of fighting is, of course, contrary to all the rules. To Orthodoxy enthroned in the windows of Pall Mall it is almost Bolshevistic. Therefore does the remnant of Manchester rage and the Westminster imagine a vain thing. Mr. Asquith and his lieutenants are as demoralized as were the Austrian generals by the tactics of the army of Italy, and Bolshevism is driven to resort to threats of revolution unless the minority of a minority is allowed to impose its will on the country. Meantime Mr. Lloyd George has formed his Cabinet, but he has formed it whilst giving utterance to the somewhat stentorian aside that there is no place for reaction in the United Kingdom of the Twentieth Century. The Tory from the shires and the Conservative from the county town are warned of the fact in something above a whisper. And as an object lesson, if Mr. Walter Long goes to the Admiralty, Mr. Winston Churchill goes to the War Office; if Lord Milner goes to the Colonial Office, where he will enjoy the breezy unconventionality of Sir Robert Borden, Louis Botha, and Mr. Hughes, Mr. Montagu is accompanied to the India Office by a Bengali in the person of Sir S. P. Sinha; and, finally, if Sir Frederick Smith has a seat on the woodcock, Mr. Barnes is a minister without a portfolio. Such being the facts, the quidnuncs might have been moved to increase the world's knowledge by something more to the point than their personal appreciations of individuals, or the ventilation of their personal likes and dislikes. As it is, they have justified once more Burke's parable of the frogs and the cattle.

The truth is that the Prime Minister realizes that the immediate months before him, the months whilst the Peace Conference is sitting, must be devoted to reconstruction. The navy, as perhaps the most perfect machine evolved out of the war, will need nothing but a gradual reduction and a sympathetic recognition of the pressing claims of the lower deck. With the War Office it is different. A tremendous task lies before the new Secretary of State. He is going to try his strength against conventions as strongly entrenched as the Germans in Flanders, and it may require all the audacity and all the courage of Mr. Churchill to break through.

For the rest, the government will be engaged in restoring the roads, in the building of houses, in reconverting industries, and in returning the military forces to civil employment. The intensely important work will be placed in the hands, not of what, with more force than politeness, is frequently described as the old gang, but of the new men, such as Sir Eric Geddes and Mr. Barnes, Sir Joseph MacLay, Sir Robert Horne, and Mr. Wardle, Sir Auckland Geddes and Mr. Roberts. It is an error in perspective to imagine that the great secretariats are going to be of first importance in the early or later days of the new ministry. Eventually, no doubt, when the peace treaty has been signed, and the world again knows where it stands, this will be the case.

For the moment, however, it is the moment of the young ministries, and Mr. Lloyd George shows that he appreciates this by the men he has placed in them.

Of course, the change will one day come. That is, the hour against which the Prime Minister has sent forth his Gargantuan whisper will strike. Will all his colleagues be wise enough to heed it? Will all of them be even able to? That is the question. The old order has not so much passed away as become impossible in the future. Mr. Lloyd George sees that, and tells the country so. If the conservative leaders, and conservative is used here irrespective of party, have ears to hear and eyes to see, they will take the Prime Minister's warning and assist him in making the great and inevitable change. If they are foolish enough to see in the coalition victory a triumph of conservatism, then the coalition will be swept away and they with it, for Mr. Lloyd George will as certainly fight as strenuously against them as he once fought

strenuously on their side. If needs be he can always show them that besides the Cretes and Arabians there are the Parthians and the Medes, and as well as the Elamites and dwellers in Mesopotamia there are the parts of Libya and Cyrene.

As to whether Mr. Lloyd George will himself be equal to these things is altogether another question. It will depend upon two things, different and yet similar, his motive and his hold upon Principle. He won his late victory because the people were convinced that he was putting the country before everything else. If he ever gave them reason to think anything else, the result would be entirely different. In the great question of the war, it was comparatively easy to see straight and to walk straight. Parties had been to a large extent obliterated and classes amalgamated. Today the selfishness and animality of human nature is endeavoring to reverse all this. Only if the Prime Minister's motive is pure and his course laid down in Principle will he be able to maintain his hold upon the wheel and to steer successfully the ship of state.

The Urban Traction Situation

IN PRACTICALLY every large city of the United States there is growing dissatisfaction with intramural and suburban transportation service, and in practically every considerable community the shareholders in traction corporations are as little pleased with future prospects as the populace. In most cities and in towns of consequence conditions are going from bad to worse. New inventions, improved appliances, all the things that once promised to make urban transportation rapid as well as comfortable, appear to have failed utterly in performance. Speaking generally or specifically, the people who are compelled to use urban transportation lines in populous centers of the United States are subject to discomforts and hardships which often border upon the intolerable.

The cars are, apparently, fewer and fuller than ever they were in the past; the greater number of passengers are denied seats; in "rush" hours the companies do not hesitate to "pack" their vehicles regardless not only of common consideration but of common decency. The congestion at stations, the scramble for place, the shoving and elbowing in which men and women have been forced, as a result of traction mismanagement, to engage, is degrading and demoralizing. It is no uncommon thing that clothing is torn from people in the wild stampede for long-delayed cars, nor is it an uncommon thing that persons, to whom elsewhere some measure of deference is shown even in throngs, are ruthlessly flung aside and injured by people ordinarily civilized, who have come to believe, from experience with the traction companies, that only brute force will enable them to reach in season their workshops or their homes.

This condition is not peculiar to any city or to any section. Nor is it peculiar to communities in which fares are very low or fares are very high. It is general, as the inefficient conduct of urban transportation lines is general. Everywhere, in the larger as well as the smaller of the principal centers of the country, there is a demand for traction reform. The answer from the traction companies, in effect, is that they are doing the best they can. Some have sought the privilege of charging higher fares as a way to solution of the problem, but experience teaches that patrons get no more in the way of accommodation for a six or a seven-cent than they got for a five-cent fare. Some companies have, by bad management, been forced into the hands of receivers. In some cities the municipalities contemplate taking over the lines. With potential incomes of great proportions in sight, traction managers claim that they cannot make both ends meet. The high price of power, the high price of labor, the war conditions, the after-war conditions; everything conceivable, is blamed for the failure of the urban lines properly to perform their function, but the assigned causes fail to make the situation any better for the street-car patron.

It would seem as if the whole system of intramural and suburban transportation had reached the point where it must acknowledge itself passed by the times. That it has not risen either to its own opportunities or to the requirements of the period is plain. There is manifestly something serious the matter with it. What this is, neither public utility experts, nor transportation managers, nor corporation financiers, nor legislators seem to be able to tell.

Is it not possible, may it be asked, that the existing traction system is on the eve of giving way to some other and better method of moving the mass in populous centers? Are we on the verge of a new traction development? Is the street railway, as we know it, about to give way to an altogether different type of urban railway, or to a motor system, or to an automatic moving platform system? Is the present elevated railway to come down; will the present subways be closed and eventually filled up; and will the trolley be used only in inter-urban service? There was a sudden incursion of jitney service in competition with trolleys in many American cities about four years ago. It startled many of the traction managers, even though its development was apparently cut short by the oncoming of the war. Can it be possible that the big owners of traction properties of that day, accepting the jiteys as foreshadowing radical changes in method, have been quietly getting out from under their traction properties, leaving the lines to fall into the partial chaos of present times?

There is plenty of latitude here for speculation, but only one thing appears to be certain, namely, that something radically different from anything existing now in urban transportation, and in urban transportation management, will soon be demanded, in unmistakable and imperative terms, by the public. And it will be well for the public, amid conditions of such manifest uncertainty, to proceed quite slowly in any movement to assume the burdens of traction finance.

Mr. Cahan's Advice

THE speech delivered by Mr. C. H. Cahan, K. C., at Montreal, recently, on socialistic propaganda in Canada, showed clearly that the Canadian Director of Public

Safety has gauged the problem lying before the country in regard to the future of labor with welcome exactness. Mr. Cahan did not attempt to trace the present labor unrest in Canada to any one exclusive cause. He saw clearly that it was due to many causes, and whilst he gave that particular doctrine which for lack of a better word may be called Bolshevism, the foremost place as a promoter of discord, he saw clearly that the question really went much deeper than that. Bolshevism in Canada, as generally admitted, is of a peculiarly vicious type, and a peculiarly insidious propaganda has been carried on in the Dominion ever since the beginning of the war. Tens of thousands of dollars have been spent on printing presses and on literature in all languages, calculated to promote discord, and to try to prevent the government using the full weight of the country in the war. The result of all this is, in the opinion of Mr. Cahan, that the present state of intellectual unrest is as great as has ever been known in the history of the Dominion.

As has been said, however, Mr. Cahan does not fall into the error of hanging up the whole question of labor unrest on the Bolshevist peg. He recognizes that before the war, and before Bolshevism was heard or thought of, there had been a growing unrest in the ranks of labor. The fact of the matter is, of course, that whilst, as Mr. Cahan did not fail to note, the passage of centuries has brought about laws for the regulation of all dealings of man with man, there has thus far been formulated no generally accepted basis for arbitrating fairly between employer and employee. Under a proper system of laws dealing with the affairs of workman and employer there would be no reason for strikes or lockouts. It would promote trust, and the first essential of a proper system of conciliation and arbitration is that it should promote trust, and take away from the workman that lack of confidence which is so characteristic of the position today. This is, indeed, the crux of the whole difficulty. Those who have had practical intercourse with labor; who are not dependent merely upon theories, but have mingled with the workman and striven to understand his point of view, cannot fail to have been impressed with the fact that many of the labor difficulties which confront the world are the result of lack of confidence as between employer and employee. Wherever any employer has succeeded in establishing this confidence, difficulties are practically unknown.

Confidence, indeed, must be secured at all costs, and one of the surest ways of securing it is by the promotion, in every way possible, of a free interchange of views between employer and employee. Some such system is, of course, already in operation in the United Kingdom, in the form of what is known as the Whitley Committees; and all the reports, thus far available, show that the meetings, provided for under this scheme, of employers and employee are productive in every case of the utmost good. Meanwhile, until such a scheme, or its equivalent, is available in Canada, Mr. Cahan is, of course, fully justified in emphasizing the obvious, as he did when he declared, in the course of his address in Montreal, that the remedy for the admitted wrongs of labor lay "in conciliation and arbitration, and certainly not in revolution."

The Lights of London

ALTHOUGH it was one of London's first thoughts after learning of the signing of the armistice that now, at last, after nearly four years of ever-deepening darkness, "lights could go up," London did not, as many who did not realize its vastness, or the thoroughness with which it had hidden itself under the mantle of the night, thought it would, at once break forth into a blaze of light. Certain changes came, at once, of course, with as much dramatic suddenness as could be desired. The wonderful shafts of the searchlights, which, for so many months and years, night after night, had swept the sky and chased the clouds, were dimmed; blinds were thrown up, and curtains drawn aside from any and every window, after the sun was down and the lights were lit, by as many as so desired; whilst during the unforgettable nights of Armistice Week, many and divers lights were turned on which had remained turned off or shaded down for so long. London, however, had thoroughly "painted itself in"; conservation, moreover, was still demanded; and so, in the great out of doors, London, as a Londoner said of it recently, remained "delightfully unlighted."

The darkness, of course, has its compensations. To see the wonderful group of buildings round Parliament Square by moonlight, with the square itself and all around almost as innocent of other lights as a country lane, is to see something which may never be seen again and something which is very good to see. And yet the true Londoner, it may be ventured, will never feel quite at home until suave, well-served, well-lit London is its well-served, well-lit self again; until in fact the lights of London are fully reinstated. For London is a well-lit city. Many other cities are more brilliant at night. The blaze of light on their chief thoroughfares is more dazzling, and light for light's sake is generally more in evidence. But London, with its usual, steady-going thoroughness, does not exhaust its energies in this direction, as do many other cities, in its main thoroughfares. The steady line of arc lights sweeps down the dip of Piccadilly; on toward the group at Hyde Park corner; along Knightsbridge and beyond; and so it is over all the great highways of the vast city, east and west, north and south. But, no matter what little old-world side street one may be led to turn down, one will be sure to find a cheery light, albeit often in a mid-Victorian setting, presiding over its silent narrowness and whispering corners.

In London, however, as in any other great city, one does not see the forest for the trees. One must go outside the city to see the lights. And so to the Londoner, the thought of the lights of London brings up inevitably the view at night from some high place; the great view, maybe, which Carlyle loved so well from the Northern Heights, or that other view, more distant but no less wonderful, from the knoll behind the Terrace Path in Richmond Park. On the Northern Heights one is in the midst of a veritable inverted heaven of light, rolling gloriously downhill at one's feet, and then spreading out on to the

furthest horizon on all sides. But out at Richmond, some twelve miles from Charing Cross, the strange nocturnal has a setting. There are no lights in the foreground. The great stretches of Richmond Park are as dark as the countryside. And then out beyond it, four or five miles away, come the scattered lights of Putney Heath and Wimbledon Common, and beyond that again, the blaze of London, from Highgate to Camberwell, and from Barnes Bridge to Limehouse Reach. There are many other viewpoints, of course; some of them nearer, some of them farther afield, for one has to go very far afield before one loses altogether the lights of London. Miles away to the north, amongst the beech woods of the Chiltern hills, London at night still emblazons the southern sky. So it is from all sides, and during the coming months, for many people in the home counties, one of the most welcome and best-loved signs of restoration will surely be the ever-increasing glow in the night sky of the lights of London.

Notes and Comments

WHETHER United States Senator Ashurst's proposal for the purchase of Lower California shall be approved or not, it is certain that he has presented the matter in a stronger light than have any of those who have previously broached the subject. Not a little of his success in this particular is due to the fact that he has very happily described the peninsula in question as "the Achilles heel of the United States." The American people like a good phrase, and they are disposed, now and then, to go a long distance with a good phrasemaker.

HANSI back in Colmar, back amid the cheers and the ringing of bells and the waving of flags, the red, white, and blue of France! Hansi is the artist of Alsace, who in the years when hope was dim expressed in his drawings, gay, tragic and tender, the unbreakable individuality and untamable spirit of Alsace in the face of forty-eight years of oppression. Hansi and Colmar in 1918 speak of the broken yoke and the joy of victory just as eloquently as, in the dark days of the Hansi trial, they sounded as the ominous mutterings of a fast approaching storm.

QUITE a number of writers, in reviewing recently the part which the United States played in the great war, agree as to the fact that, in response to the government's call for troops, "millions of men sprang, as it were, out of the ground." They do not, however, give William Jennings Bryan credit for saying, long before the United States entered the war, that in case the United States should enter it, this is exactly what would happen. Mr. Bryan, of course, was ridiculed for saying it. Nevertheless, he stuck to it. And many of those who ridiculed him are now confirming the soundness of his prediction of three or four years ago.

BIRD lovers have been disturbed by a Washington news report stating that the migratory bird law had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. Unfortunately, that particular news dispatch did not tell the whole story. The law in question was an old one which virtually had been repealed by the treaty act of last July. No action has been taken which threatens the interests of bird protection in the United States and Canada, and none is likely. An increased appreciation of their economic value has strongly buttressed merely sentimental reasons for protecting birds.

1870-1918. Special permission to accompany the French armies into Strasbourg was asked by Captain Danner, grandson of Baron Pron, Prefect of Strasbourg, during the war of 1870. At the time of the old city's bombardment, the cathedral belfry was struck, and from the debris the Prefect secured a piece of granite and instructed his children that whenever the day of liberation came they should take the stone back and present it to the authorities of the town. Carefully kept during the forty-eight years, it was to be returned to Strasbourg by Captain Danner on the very day of the entry of the French troops.

MANY and varied are the movements under way in America looking to the rehabilitation of Europe's war-stricken countries. One of the latest and most unique aims is to replace in France the treasured flocks of poultry which have been dissipated and destroyed. Funds are being raised among poultry keepers throughout the United States, and in Kansas City alone five hundred pullets are being collected for shipment to French farmers. They are pullets of the American kinds and there will be some surprises when they begin to lay, for their eggs will be brown, while the eggs of the French fowl are white. Probably there is no such curious situation in France, however, as prevails in the United States, where the people of some sections pay a premium for brown eggs and in other places a premium for eggs that are white.

THE hope appears to be entertained in the State of New York that greater use of its canal system will help to reduce coal prices. On the other hand, it would be difficult to prove that non-use of the New York canal system helped to raise them. In fact, nobody seems to find any reason for the raising of coal prices to the point they reached during the war, or to the point at which they are now maintained, other than the very simple one that those who control the coal supply feel that they are justified in charging all that the consumer is willing to bear.

BERNE enjoyed itself hugely on the day when the Bolsheviks were turned out of the city. The "ambassador" was escorted to the station by cavalry; whether this was deference or something else may be judged from what happened to one of his "suite." This particular individual, proving recalcitrant to the eviction order and refusing to go, was picked up by the collar by an officer on horseback, who galloped off without more ado to the station. No ceremony had very little to do with the escort Berne provided for the Bolsheviks.